

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School 'Lesson'

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR DECEMBER 31

REVIEW

- GOLDEN TEXT**—The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor.—
Luke 4:18
- DEVOTIONAL READING**—Psalm 98
PRIMARY TOPIC—Favored Stories of the Quarter.
- JUNIOR TOPIC**—Jesus Went About Doing Good.
- INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC**—How Jesus Ministered to the People.
- YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC**—Some Characteristics of Jesus' Ministry.

Since all the lessons of the quarter save one are from Luke, and the central and unifying theme is Jesus Christ, a profitable way to conduct the review, as suggested in Peloubet's Notes, would be to assign the following topics to the members of the class to make a brief report upon:

1. Christ's Mission to the World.
2. Christ's Helpers and How He Used Them.
3. Christ's Divine Power and How He Exercised It.
4. Christ's Methods of Teaching.
5. Christ's Love in Its Many Manifestations.
6. Christ's Courage and How He Showed It.
7. Christ's Foes and His Dealings With Them.
8. Christ's Pity for Sinners.
9. Christ's Passing Through Human Experience.
10. Christ as a Missionary and an Organizer.
11. Christ's Relation to the Father.
12. Christ's Preparation for the Climax of His Life.

Another way would be by summarizing each lesson, stating the outstanding topic and teaching of each lesson. The following suggestions are offered:

Lesson 1. The birth of John the Baptist, which from the human standpoint was impossible, was announced to his father, Zacharias. For his unbelief he was smitten with dumbness. God expects of his servant unquestioned belief in what He promises.

Lesson 2. Jesus was born in Bethlehem just as the prophet had foretold some 700 years before, and at the age of twelve years he consciously entered into the services of God's house. Though conscious of His divine being and mission, He lived a life of filial obedience.

Lesson 3. John the Baptist's ministry was a preparation for the coming of Christ. He tirelessly preached repentance and pronounced judgment upon the impotent. Though a mighty preacher, he humbly declared that Christ was immeasurably greater than himself.

Lesson 4. Jesus Christ after His baptism was led by the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil. The purpose was to test the reality of the incarnation. The result was complete victory—a demonstration of His ability to save to the uttermost all who trust Him.

Lesson 5. Israel foretold the golden age upon the earth when Christ will reign.

Lesson 6. While Jesus was here He healed all kinds of diseases and cast out devils. He authenticated His mission and proved His power to forgive sins by miraculous deeds.

Lesson 7. Jesus taught the disciples the principles which should govern in His Kingdom. Only those who have been born from above can love their enemies.

Lesson 8. While in Simon's house at dinner a woman who had been a notorious sinner anointed Jesus' feet and wiped them with her hair. The sinner's attitude on Jesus for forgiveness is mirrored in the apprehension of his forgiveness.

Lesson 9. Jesus went forth through-out every day preaching the glad tidings of the Kingdom of God. The fact of salvation for sinners through a crucified Redeemer is made plain.

Lesson 10. Jesus sent forth missionaries with the authorization of the big task before them and with power to perform supernatural deeds to authenticate their mission. Those who realize the greatness of their task will earnestly pray that the Lord will send forth laborers into His harvest.

Lesson 11. Jesus reply to the question of a certain lawyer "Who is my neighbor?" shows that the alternative condition is not "Who is my neighbor?" but "How can I show that I am a neighbor?"

Lesson 12. A certain rich man in his perplexity over his prosperity decided to provide larger stores and set the down to a life of strenuous indulgence. The one who lays up treasures on earth and is not rich toward God is a fool.

Consolation, Love, Faith, Hope, Life.
May Consolation Smile on every pain and Love put her hands on every wound that life bears! May Faith strengthen you all in your unavoidable trials and Hope whisper through all sorrows that this terrestrial life of ours is a mere shadow of the Life that never dies.—Mazzoni

Charity Among Yourselves.
But before all things have a constant mutual charity among yourselves, for charity covereth a multitude of sins.—1 Peter 4:8

The KITCHEN CABINET

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HOMELY MEAT DISHES

The coarser cuts of meat which sell for five cents and more a pound cheaper than the steaks and roasts, have more of the extractives which give the flavor to meat, and if they are well cooked are tender and appetizing.

Brown Stew.—Take four pounds or less of the shoulder, neck or part of the leg of beef, cut in inch-sized pieces and brown one-half of the meat in a little hot fat, stirring until all are well browned, season well, then add the uncooked meat and enough water to simmer, adding a very little water from time to time; an hour before serving add potatoes and one chopped onion, dredge with a little flour, add more seasonings and continue to simmer until the vegetables are tender. Carrots, cabbage, peas and other vegetables may be added if desired. Serve on a platter with the meat in the center, potatoes around the meat and a thickened gravy poured over all.

Broiled Hamburger.—Take two pounds of round steak, chop fine, add one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls of salt, one small onion finely chopped and a pinch of powdered cloves. Mix well and make into a large flat cake. Place on a well-greased broiler and turn every eight counts until it is well seared, then cook slowly until as well cooked as desired.

Scotch Stew.—Take three to four pounds of mutton from the fore quarters, one onion, one turnip, one carrot, one-half cupful of barley, two stalks of celery, one tablespoonful of flour and salt and pepper to taste. Soak the barley overnight, cut the meat in small pieces, put into the kettle with the barley, add two cupfuls of boiling water and simmer until the meat is tender. Chop the vegetables and cook them five minutes in a little fat, then add to the meat and finish cooking.

Barrel Potatoes.—Peel the number of potatoes to be served. One-half hour before the roast is done roll the potatoes in the fat in the pan so that they are well covered with fat, then cook until soft, on a top burner. Serve around the roast.

Nellie Maxwell



How To PUT A "Kick" IN IT

—A tip for "wets" and "drys!"

We are all liable to feel "out of sorts" at times—need something with a "kick" in it to clear the brain, brighten the eye, put pep in the system.

Best way to do this is to take—with, or without, a "chaser"—that harmless yet thoroughly efficient family medicine, Beecham's Pills.

"Two for adults and one for children" is the phrase of health that has meant good digestion and a clear system to countless healthy, happy people the world over for the past 80 years.

At All Druggists—25c and 50c

QUEEN

The lord car of George DeBauwen white running along near the W. F. Kneelarin went over an embankment. No one was hurt.

The men from the Shafer Camp returned home from a hunting trip in Huntingdon County where they killed two deer. Carl Lowell was the first member of the club to kill one. It had three points on each horn. Clay Fickes killed one with two points on each horn. This camp will move to Roberts Spring the next hunting season.

Howard Colebaugh of Imbler returned home on Tuesday from the Altoona hospital. It is hoped that Santa Claus will visit every home especially the poor and needy.

Mr. Imbler of Claysburg, stopped his car at Megohs store on Tuesday evening to deliver some bread. When he got out of the car the brakes stopped and the car ran down the hill in the ditch. There was no damage done to the car.

Christmas services will be held on Sunday evening at the Greenfield Reformed church near Queen.

Sheriff's Sales

By virtue of sundry writ of fieri facias and levati facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Bedford Borough, County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania on Saturday the 13 day of January 1923 the following property, viz:

All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being situated in the township of Hopewell, County of Bedford and state of Pennsylvania and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the public road leading from Hopewell to Cypher and on the eastern boundary of land owned by Charles C. Edmonson, thence by said Edmonson North 28 degrees, East twenty eight rods, more or less, to a post for a corner, it being Edmonson's North East corner, thence by land of H. J. Fry (now or formerly) South sixty (60) degrees, East seventy three (73) rods to stones, thence by land now or formerly owned by Andrew Dodson, South twenty eight (28) degrees and thirty eight (38) minutes, West one hundred thirty six and five tenths (136.5) rods to stones, thence by the same North sixty five and one half (65 1/2) degrees, West two and eight tenths (2.8) rods to stones, thence by the same and crowning the summit of the Ridge, South five degrees and twenty five minutes West (5 degrees 25 minutes West) one hundred and forty-five (145) rods to stones, thence by lands of Clarence Rose and again crowning the summit of the Ridge, South eighty two and one fourth (82 1/4) degrees West sixty-four and five tenths rods to stones by a white oak on the West side of the forasaid road and a short distance East of a stream, thence by land formerly of F. R. Diehl and Crowning said road North twenty six and three fourth (26 3/4) degrees, East one hundred and forty two and four tenths rods to stones for a corner, thence by same South sixty degrees, West forty two and seven tenths rods to a post in the center of the aforesaid road and a short distance West of a small stream and thence a long the center of said road following the several corners thereof and North Easterly direction for a short distance of one hundred and forty four rods be the same more or less to the place of beginning, containing 97 acres and forty one perches be the same more or less.

Subject to the sale of the timber on said tract or set forth in agreement dated Nov. 1, 1916 between U. F. Robin and W. J. Van Horn and A. F. For.

Subject also to the reservation of mine ore and other minerals under a portion of said lands as reserved by the Cambria Iron Company.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. J. Reidtshai, defendant.

All of the defendant's right, title and interest of, in and to the following described tract of land situated lying and being in East St. Clair township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

Bounded on the North by lands of David Stambaugh's heirs, on the East by public road, on the South by lands of Sewell C. Shroyer and on the West by lands of H. E. Mason and Charles Sleek, containing 8 acres and 141 perches.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Orville Gissman, defendant.

All of the defendant's right, title and interest of, in and to the following described tract of land in Shermans Valley, Broad Top twp, Bedford County, Penn'a., adjoining lands of Waring's heirs, John Cessna, Robert Ford and J. W. Tate's devisees, and fully described in deed of Maggie Shauft, et al., to Elmer Buchner, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in Bedford County in Deed Book Volume 157, page 481. Containing 55 acres and 60 perches. 7 acres cleared and under cultivation and the balance in timber. Having thereon erected a five-room two-story frame dwelling, stable and outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elmer Buchner, defendant.

All the defendant's right, title and interest in all those three certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land, more particularly described as follows:

No 1. A lot of ground in the Borough of Bedford, fronting 60 feet on South Juliana Street and extending back of the same width 240 feet to a 20 foot alley, bounded on the North by property of F. E. Colvin, Esq., on the West by Juliana street, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, with stable and outbuildings.

No. 2 A tract of land situated, lying and being in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., adjoining lands of A. K. Replegle, H. S. Guyer et al., containing 55 acres more or less, having thereon erected a frame dwelling house, bank barn and outbuildings.

No 3. A tract of land in South Woodbury Township, aforesaid, adjoining Tract No. 2. Josiah Clapper, H. S. Guyer, et al., containing 30 acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. S. Guyer, defendant.

All of the defendant's right, title and interest of, in and to the following described tract of land situated, lying and being in Bloomfield Township, Bedford County, Penn'a.

Adjoining lands of J. I. Barley, P. S. Dunkin, M. E. McNeal, Harry Miller, Charles Ferry and L. E. Snyder, containing 155 acres net. Having thereon erected a frame dwelling house, large bank barn, 50x120 feet and necessary outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David R. Longenecker and Lona Longenecker, defendants.

All of the defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain tract of land situate lying and being along the public road leading from Brumbaugh to Maria in South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pa., adjoining lands of Fred Oster, Elizabeth Brumbaugh, John Detwiler and David R. Longenecker, containing 76 acres and 152 perches net. About ten acres in timber and the balance under cultivation, more particularly described in Deed of Fred Oster to Edward Growden recorded in Bedford County in Deed Book, Volume 137, page 218. Having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling, frame bank barn and outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edward Growden, defendant.

By virtue of a writ of alias fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bedford Borough, County of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania on Saturday, January 13, 1923, the following property, viz:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in all those three certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land, more particularly described as follows:

No. 1. A tract of land situate, lying and being in West St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Samuel Stuft, George W. Knisely, Belle Miller, Joseph Knisely and Earnest Bellas, containing 103 acres 49 perches, more or less. All cleared and under fence and having thereon erected a new frame barn with slate roof, and improved with two apple orchards. Known as the "Reininger Farm".

No. 2. A tract of land situate, lying and being in West St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Elliot Allison, Rachel McDonald, Earnest Bellas, Watson Lingenfelter and Eli Berkey, known as the "Snyder Farm", containing 173 acres, 107 perches, net, about 140 acres cleared and fenced and the balance in timber. Having thereon erected a two-story log dwelling, large frame bank barn, hog house and wagon shed combined and a modern chicken house, and improved with a large bearing orchard of pears, plums and apples.

No. 3. A tract of land situate, lying and being in West St. Clair and Union Townships, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, known as the "Claycomb Farm," adjoining lands of Irvin Claycomb, George Clark, William and George Berkhimer, and heirs of Margaret Mowry and Jane Barefoot containing 105 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and fenced and the balance in timber. Having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling with slate roof and a large frame bank barn with slate roof and large chicken house and other outbuildings.

A description of the above three tracts of land by courses and distances, may be found by reference to the deed of John M. Egolf and Sara J. Egolf to Lena M. Mowry, dated February 21, 1916 and recorded in the Record's Office of Bedford County in Deed Book Vol. 130, page 302.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lena M. Mowry and G. S. Mowry, defendants.

TERMS:—The price for which the property is sold must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will immediately be put up and sold at the risk and at the expense of the person to whom it was first sold, who, in case of deficiency at such resale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the deed be acknowledged unless the money is actually paid to the sheriff. Purchasers who are lien creditors must secure a certified list of liens for the sheriff in order to apply the amount of bids or any part thereof on the liens.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day.

J. M. Fink,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Pa.
Dec. 22—29 Jan. 5

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned administratrix of Harry Edwin Mason, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, will offer at public sale at the late residence of deceased in Osterburg on Friday, January 12, 1923, at 1:00 o'clock p. m. all the real estate of said deceased, to wit:

A tract of land in King Township, adjoining the village of Osterburg, containing 27 acres, more or less, adjoining town lots of Osterburg on south and west, lands of J. A. Imbler and G. A. Coyle on north, and lands of Sarah Ake on east; having thereon erected a large two story frame house, with water in basement, summer house, large bank barn with silo, large garage, wagon shed and corn cribs, butcher house, slaughter house, large ice house with built in refrigerator and other outbuildings.

ALSO a lot at Osterburg Station, King Township, containing 4730 square feet adjoining lands of Lawrence Imbler, and other lots of estate.

ALSO four lots in King Township, near Osterburg Station, adjoining P. R. R. on west and south, Lawrence Imbler on east and Amanda Conrad on north, having thereon erected a two story butcher shop, 24x50 feet, and outbuildings.

TERMS: 10 per cent of bid must be paid or secured on day of sale; remainder of one-half in cash at confirmation of sale; and one half in six months after date of confirmation with interest from confirmation of sale; deferred payments to be secured by mortgage.

Sarah J. Mason,
Administratrix.
Frank E. Colvin,
Attorney.
Dec. 22—29 Jan. 5

Register's Notices

The following Administrators' Executors' and Guardians' Accounts have been filed in the Register's Office for confirmation in the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, on Monday, January 15, 1923.

1. The First and Final Account of Rachel Colledge, Trustee to sell the real estate of Jennie Colledge, late of East Providence Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

2. The First and Final Account of C. Benson Culp, Executor of the estate of Melechi Mock, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

3. The First and Final Account of Charles H. Diehl, Administrator of the estate of Allen Alexander Diehl, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

4. The Account of H. W. Holler and Elsworth E. May, Executors of the Estate of Henry T. Snyder, late of Mann's Choice Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

5. The Account of Alice Morse and Fletcher Morse, Administrators of the estate of George E. Morse, late of Mann Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

6. The First and Final Account of George F. Miller, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Kinzey A. Corl, late of Lincoln Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

7. The Second Account of John L. Fichtner and Henry C. Mauk, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Fichtner, late of Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

8. The First and Final Account of Jerome D. Fyock and Arthur K. Bechtel, Administrators of the estate of Henry Fyock, late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

9. The First and Final Account of Lena Cummings and Harry Smith, Executors of the last Will and testament of G. Augustus Keller, late of Kimmell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

10. The First and Final Account of Vistula Holsinger, Administratrix of the estate of George E. Lingenfelter, late of West St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

11. The Final Account of Nevin Diehl, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin G. Reighard, late of Rainesburg Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

12. The First and Final Account of Alvin L. Little, Administrator of the estate of Martha V. Reed, late of Saxton Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

13. The Account of Joseph Crawford, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Browning, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Ella M. Stewart,
Register.

Dec. 22—29 Jan. 5—12 *

ACCOUNT IN COMMON PLEAS

The following account has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Bedford County, and will be presented to the Court for confirmation and allowance on Monday 15th day of January next.

The account of Harrison Ritchey, guardian of Harvey E. Hetrick, a lunatic.

Henry J. Pleacher,
Prothonotary

Dec. 22—29 Jan. 5 *

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the provisions of the Public Service Law, by

Stewart E. Gates

for a certificate of Public Convenience evidencing the commissions requisite approval of the right of the applicant to operate autos and auto-busses as a common carrier for transportation of persons upon call or demand in Hopewell Borough, Bedford County, Penn'a., and immediate vicinity.

A public hearing upon this application will be held in Commission Building, 112 Market Street, Harrisburg, Penn'a., on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of December, 1922, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons in interest may appear and be heard, if they so desire.

Stewart E. Gates,
Attest:
Eben H. Pennell,
Solicitor.

Dec. 15—23.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE

On Friday, December 8th at one o'clock P. M., William Tenley will offer for sale his real estate of a house and about one acre ground and the following personal property: Cow, 75 chickens, lard, beds, mattresses, stoves, carpet, chairs, kitchen cabinet, 50 bu. potatoes, canned fruit, garden tools and many other articles.

Terms on personal property \$5 or less cash; over 3 month. On real estate 10 per cent on day of sale and remainder at delivery of deed.

William Tenley,
Solicitor.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1923 by Jo. W. Tate, Patrick Hughes, A. B. Egolf, Wm. Brice, Jr., L. D. Blackwelder, I. J. Powell and John S. Brice, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations", approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "Bedford Township Light & Power Company", the character and object of which is to furnish light and power by means of electrical current to individuals and manufacturing plants in Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and to such persons, partnerships and corporations residing therein or adjacent thereto as may desire the same and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto.

B. F. Madore, Esq.,
Solicitor.

Dec. 29 Jan. 5—19.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1923 by Jo. W. Tate, Patrick Hughes, A. B. Egolf, Wm. Brice, Jr., L. D. Blackwelder, I. J. Powell and John S. Brice, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations", approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "Colerain Township Light & Power Company", the character and object of which is to furnish light and power by means of electrical current to individuals and manufacturing plants in Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and to such persons, partnerships and corporations residing therein or adjacent thereto as may desire the same, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and the supplements thereto.

B. F. Madore, Esq.,
Solicitor.

Dec. 29 Jan. 5—19.

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B. F. Madore, Esq.,
Solicitor.

Dec. 29 Jan. 5—19.

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B. F. Madore, Esq.,
Solicitor.

Dec. 29 Jan. 5—19.

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B. F. Madore, Esq.,
Solicitor.

Dec. 29 Jan. 5—19

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Henry F. Weber, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been named in the last will and testament of Henry F. Weber late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

Henry O'Connell Weber,
Executor

E. M. Pennell,
Attorney.
Dec. 1 Jan. 5.

It's a Fact.
You can afford to wait for a dead man's shoes if you can induce some easy mark to hand you while you wait.

HOW THE WORLD FARED IN 1922

Prosperity, Discontent and Two Big Strikes Among Notable Developments in America.

REVERSE FOR REPUBLICANS

Europe Still Is in Economic and Financial Turmoil—Downfall of Lloyd George—Turks Defeat Greeks and Recover Lost Territory—Fascist Gain Control of Italy.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Momentous events and developments marked the year 1922, both at home and abroad. In America these included the great strikes of coal miners and railroad shompen; the passage by congress of a new tariff bill, and the general defeat of the Republican party in the November elections. Among the most noteworthy events elsewhere were the establishment of the Irish Free State; the election of a new pope; the rout of the Greeks in Asia Minor and the regeneration of the Turkish state, followed by the Near East peace conference at Lausanne; the downfall of Prime Minister Lloyd George, and the triumph of the Fascist in Italy.

Although the people of the United States enjoyed a fair amount of prosperity throughout the year, they were discontented and dissatisfied, and showed it when they went to the polls in November. Seemingly they did not like the new tariff law, and the big strikes and the matter of prohibition enforcement also had their effect then. Economic and financial conditions in some of the European countries showed little or no improvement, due in part to the continued state of unsettlement concerning the German reparations and to the renewed turmoil in the Near East. Other countries, notably Italy and Czechoslovakia, moved definitely toward stabilization and prosperity. Communism and socialism suffered a tremendous setback in Italy when the Fascist rebelled against those doctrines and took over the control of the government.

As in 1921, December was marked by an international conference in Washington, for President Harding had invited the Central American republics to send delegates there to discuss limitation of armaments and other questions. They met on December 4.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

January found the great powers still engaged in formulating treaties and agreements in the Washington conference on armaments and Pacific ocean problems, and on February 1 the delegates, in plenary session, adopted the five-power naval limitation treaty with an agreement on Pacific fortifications; passed resolutions declaring the open door in China, and approved a treaty for the restriction of the use of poison gas and submarines in warfare. At the same time, Mr. Balfour announced that Great Britain would restore Wei-Hai-Wei to China. Three days later the conference approved a number of treaties designed to restore to China some of her lost liberties and passed a resolution for the creation of an international commission to revise the rules of warfare. On February 6 the delegates signed all the treaties and the conference adjourned sine die, and in four days President Harding submitted the treaties to the senate.

By the end of March the senate had ratified all these treaties, as well as one with Japan, by which the troublesome question of American rights on the island of Yap was settled. Great Britain and Japan also, in the course of time, ratified the conference pacts, and, like the United States, took steps toward putting into effect the terms of the treaty on naval limitation. But France, more interested in her own troubles connected with the German reparations and with the developments in the Near East, delayed action, and her example was followed by several smaller nations. Thus the full effect of some of the treaties was lost for the time being.

Rehabilitation of Europe, economic and financial, was the great problem that confronted the world and, of course, its solution depended to a considerable extent on a settlement of the German reparations matter. This had not been reached when the year came to a close. The allied commission, an international bankers' committee and various individuals struggled with the question throughout the twelve months, but it would be tedious to tell in detail of their efforts. The Germans steadily maintained that complete enforcement of the treaty of Versailles would ruin Germany and be disastrous for the rest of Europe, although Doctor Wirth, the chancellor, held that Germany must and would ultimately pay the reparations bill. Berlin insisted that a long moratorium be granted on all the payments and that an international loan to Germany be arranged. France, depending on the reparations money for reconstruction and continually on the verge of bankruptcy, would not listen to propositions for the reduction of the war bill, and from time to time made preparations to put into effect sanctions against Germany, such as occupying the Ruhr district and the national forests in the Rhineland. Always Great Britain objected to this until late in the year, when Bonar Law

had succeeded Lloyd George as prime minister. Then, at a conference of the allied premiers in London, Bonar Law gave the French to understand that, though Britain could not approve of military measures against Germany, she would not actively oppose them if the Germans defaulted in the reparations payments due in January. The conference adjourned to meet in Paris on January 2 and Premier Poincare intimated that he might be satisfied with milder measures. About this time it was stated in Washington that the United States was looking for a way to help out Europe without entangling herself in alliances, but nothing definite was suggested and Europe was skeptical.

On April 10 an economic and financial conference, called by the allied supreme council, opened in Genoa. Germany and Russia were invited to participate, under certain restrictions, but soon after the sessions began the delegates of those two nations concluded a treaty canceling their war debts and the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and establishing full diplomatic relations. Surprised and angered, the great powers, despite the protests of the neutrals, barred the Germans from further participation in the discussion of Russian affairs, which was the most important subject before the conference then. The allied nations offered to give financial aid to Russia under certain conditions, but Belgium refused to agree to this and a day or two later the French withdrew their assent, charging that Lloyd George was practicing trickery to gain control of the Russian oil fields. Meanwhile the soviet delegates were making such excessive demands that the uselessness of further negotiations became evident and the conference adjourned after adopting an eight months' truce with Russia.

Mustapha Kemal Pasha and the Turkish nationalists, who had disavowed all the doings of the Turkish government at Constantinople, spent the summer in secretly preparing for a great offensive against the Greeks in Anatolia. They opened the attack on August 23 and took the enemy completely by surprise. Within one week the Greek armies had been routed and driven back to Smyrna and other coast positions and Athens was asking for an armistice and agreeing to get out of Asia Minor. Kemal occupied Smyrna on September 9 and five days later a large part of the city was destroyed by flames. At first the Turkish troops were blamed for this, but later developments indicated the conflagration was started by the fleeing Greeks and by looters. Great Britain, which had been sponsor for the Greek venture in Asia Minor, was alarmed by the expressed intention of the nationalists to take possession of Constantinople and the rest of the old Turkish empire, and she called on her dominions and France, Italy, Serbia, Rumania and Greece to join her in the defense of the Dardanelles. France, which had been giving aid and comfort to the Turks, and Italy objected to military operations against the Kemalists, and some of the British dominions were noticeably cool. However, Britain hurried reinforcements to her land and naval forces in the Near East and let the Turk and the world know that she would not alone if necessary.

The allies on September 23 invited the nationalists to a peace conference, agreeing to return to them Constantinople, Adenople and eastern Thrace in return for the guaranteed freedom of the straits. Kemal insisted that Russia must be included, and the allies agreed that the soviet government should participate in settlement of the question of the Dardanelles. After several trying days, when war seemed almost unavoidable, the allies and nationalists met at Mudania on October 3 to arrange an armistice. A week later a protocol was signed providing for the evacuation of eastern Thrace by Greece within 15 days and its delivery to Turkey within 45 days, and, yielding to the Kemalists the civil control of Constantinople pending a peace conference. This conference opened in Lausanne, Switzerland, November 20, with the prospect of being long in session. The United States declined full participation, but sent Ambassador Child, Minister Grew and Admiral Bristol to guard the interests of America and Americans, these being especially in connection with the oil fields of Mosul. The conference had to deal with the frontiers of the Turkish state, north in Europe and in Mesopotamia, where the oil fields are located, and with the control of the straits and the safeguarding of the Christian minorities in Turkey. By the middle of December the conferees were well on the way to agreement, Turkey had promised to join the League of Nations as soon as peace was signed, and the treaty was in process of being drafted.

On May 15 the conference to settle the old Terna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru opened in Washington, and in due time came to a successful conclusion, adopting a compromise plan suggested by Secretary Hughes. Colombia and Venezuela settled their boundary dispute on April 9. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Albania were recognized by the United States as sovereign states on July 27.

With Michael Collins as its head, the provisional government of the Irish Free State was established in January, after Dan Breen had accepted the treaty with England and De Valera had refused to accede. Immediately the republicans, now rebels, started a warfare that lasted throughout the year and was marked by innumerable assassinations and other outrages. The Free State forces gradually gained possession of most of the territory where the rebels were strong and the fighting degenerated into bushwhack-

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

On August 22 President Collins was killed in an ambush and William Cosgrove was elected to succeed him. He offered amnesty to the rebels, but they decided to "fight to the death." Erskine Childers, chief aid of De Valera, was captured and executed, as were other republican leaders. The Irish Free State formally came into being on December 6, with Timothy Healy as governor general.

Prime Minister Lloyd George held power through all the vicissitudes of the year until October 19. On that day the conservatives in parliament decided to abandon the coalition and act in future as a separate party. The premier was thus deprived of his majority and promptly resigned, with his cabinet. A. Bonar Law, chosen leader of the conservatives, succeeded him, formed a new ministry and called an election for November 15. At the polls he won control of parliament. The laborites made great gains and became the "opposition party."

Under the leadership of Benito Mussolini, the Fascisti of Italy, organized primarily to protect the country against the communists, fought a long and successful battle. Gaining steadily in strength, notably by the accession of many thousands of working men, they saved the industries of Italy from the Reds, and finally, dissatisfied with the weak policies of Premier Facta, compelled his resignation on October 26. Mussolini was made premier and at once set to work to restore the prosperity of the country. The king and chamber of deputies gave him full power to put into effect his contemplated reforms and economic measures, and as he had the support of most of the people, the prospects for Italy were bright.

Greece's disaster in Asia Minor resulted in the second abdication of King Constantine on September 26, in the face of a revolt by the returning troops. Next day the crown prince, George, was sworn in as king and a new government installed. The revolutionists in control caused the arrest of various former cabinet officers and generals on the charge of high treason in connection with the debacle in Anatolia, and six of them, including three former premiers, were condemned to death. Great Britain tried vainly to prevent the execution and then broke off relations with Greece, probably glad to get rid of an embarrassing alliance. Prince Andrew, uncle of the king, also was tried and condemned, but escaped with exile.

M. Briand resigned as premier of France on January 12 because his policies at the Cannes conference were opposed. He was succeeded by M. Poincare, whose policies included strict enforcement of the treaty of Versailles.

Pope Benedict XV died on January 22, and on February 2 the Sacred College met in Rome to choose his successor. Four days later Cardinal Achille Ratti, archbishop of Milan, was elected, and on February 12 he was crowned pope as Pius XI.

To the account of affairs in Turkey related above is to be added the downfall of the sultan. Considered by the British, and consequently a traitor, he was deposed on November 1. The sovereignty of the nation was declared to be in the hands of the people and the name changed from Ottoman empire to State of Turkey. The deposed ruler took refuge on Malta. On November 19 his nephew, Abdul Medjid Effendi, was elected caliph of the Moslem church.

Germany devoted herself through the year largely to efforts to evade the payment of reparations, to determined work to regain her foreign trade, and to the printing of innumerable billions of paper marks. The value of the mark fluctuated widely, reaching a low level of more than eight thousand for a dollar. On June 24 Dr. Walter Rathenau, foreign minister, was assassinated in Berlin by reactionaries. Chancellor Wirth and his cabinet were forced out of office November 14 and Wilhelm Cuno became chancellor with a ministry in which the socialists and communists were not included.

On December 9 Gabriel Narutowicz was elected president of Poland to succeed General Pilsudski. He was duly inaugurated, amid scenes of great disorder and on December 16 was assassinated by an artist.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

As has been said above, the people of the United States, despite the fact that they were relatively prosperous, were not contented. Taxes, rentals and the prices of the necessities of life remained too high, and the farmer especially complained because he did not receive enough for the products of his toil. As usual, the unrest expressed itself at the polls. What many considered the conservatism of the Harding administration was blamed, with or without reason. As the primary elections in various states came along, the voters saw and seized their chance, and frequently the more conservative candidates were beaten by so-called progressives. Albert J. Beveridge defeated Senator New in Indiana; Lynn J. Frazier defeated Senator McCumber in North Dakota; Senators Johnson of California and La Follette of Wisconsin were triumphantly renominated—and there were many other such instances. It was generally predicted that the Democrats would win big victories in the election on November 7, and the results justified the forecast. In both house and senate the Republican majority was tremendously reduced. Such well known figures as DuPont, Kellogg, Townsend, Child, Pomeroy and Poindester were retired. A feature of the election was the immense majority rolled up for Al Smith, Democratic candidate for the governorship of New York.

Efforts to enforce the prohibition law and violations of it absorbed a vast amount of time and money, and it may be the difficulties encountered by the government in this strengthened the cause of the organizations formed to bring about the "liberalization" of the enforcement act so as to permit the manufacture and use of beers and light wines, and ultimately the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment itself. On October 6 Attorney General Daugherty ruled liquor off all American ships throughout the world and declared foreign ships could not enter American ports if they carried liquor, sealed or unsealed. Great commotion ensued, but the ruling was upheld by Federal Judge Hand in New York. The cases initiated in behalf of various steamship companies were carried to higher courts, and enforcement of the ruling against foreign vessels was temporarily held up.

The Supreme court on February 27 ruled that the woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution was constitutional, and on May 1 it upheld the packers' control act. June 5 it handed down an important opinion to the effect that labor organizations can be sued for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law. By a decision announced on November 13 Japanese are not eligible to naturalization. Associate Justice John A. Clarke resigned September 4, to devote himself to promotion of United States membership in the League of Nations, and former Senator George H. Sutherland of Utah was appointed to succeed him. On October 24 Associate Justice Day also resigned, having been made umpire on the American-German claims commission. President Harding selected Pierce Butler, an eminent lawyer of St. Paul, Minn., to fill the vacancy.

Associate Justice Pitney resigned December 16 on account of ill health. Kenesaw M. Landis, the able and spectacular federal district judge of Chicago, left the bench on March 1 to take the position of high commissioner of organized baseball. His place was not filled until July 11, when James H. Wilkerson was appointed.

One man left the President's cabinet—Postmaster Will Hays, who quit to become supreme head of the moving picture industry. Dr. Hubert Work succeeded him. Gen. Charles M. Dawes retired from the position of director of the budget July 1, General Lord taking the post.

One of the most shocking events of the year took place in Illinois on June 22. Strikebreakers and guards at a coal mine at Herrin, Williamson county, after being attacked by striking miners, surrendered and 19 of them were at once brutally massacred. The community and some of its officials seemed largely in sympathy with the murderers and for a long time it was doubtful whether they would be brought to justice. The state law officers took charge and in September many of the members of the mob were indicted.

Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, whose right to a seat in the senate was upheld by that body on January 12, grew weary of the continual fight made to unseat him and resigned on November 15. Governor Grosbeck appointed Mayor James C. Conzans of Detroit to fill out the term.

For the first time in history the United States senate had a woman senator. When Tom Watson of Georgia died Governor Hardwick appointed Mrs. W. H. Fulton, a veteran suffragist, to the vacancy, pending an election. W. F. George was elected to the place, but when congress met in extra session he withheld his credentials long enough for Mrs. Fulton to be sworn in and serve one day.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

One of the first acts of congress in the year was the passage of the foreign debt refunding bill, with a limit for payment set at 25 years. The house in January also passed the Dyer anti-lynching bill, but it got no further until December, when the Democrats in the senate filibustered it to death. The cooperative marketing bill was enacted in February. On March 23 the house passed the soldiers' bonus bill and, after a long and bitter fight, it went through the senate on August 31. President Harding had warned congress the measure was entirely unacceptable to him, chiefly because it provided no means of raising the money to pay the bonus, and on September 19 he vetoed it. The house overrode the veto, but the senate sustained it. The agitation for such legislation was incessant, however, and new bills were introduced before the year closed.

Appropriation bills for the army and navy, providing for 133,000 and 86,000 enlisted men, respectively, were passed; and \$17,000,000 was appropriated for soldiers' hospitals.

The tariff revision bill of course took a long time in the making. It finally was completed and was signed by the President on September 21. One notable feature is a provision giving the President power to lower or raise certain rates when he thinks conditions of foreign trade warrant.

Congress adjourned on September 22, and as it had failed to take any action on a ship subsidy measure, the President called an extra session to meet on November 20, mainly to consider such a bill. The house passed it on November 29. The extra session merged into the regular session on December 4.

In his message to congress President Harding called for strict enforcement of the prohibition law, a thoroughgoing agricultural credit system improvement of transportation and outlawing of railroad strikes and provision for drafting in war all national resources. The ship subsidy bill ran up against a determined opposition in the senate. The house on December

18 passed the naval appropriation bill carrying \$325,000,000.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL

Building large in the affairs of America were the two big strikes, of the railway shompen and the coal miners. In effect at the same time, they seriously threatened the national well-being by disrupting traffic and causing a country-wide shortage of fuel.

Unable to reach an agreement with the mine operators on the wage scale, the miners, both anthracite and bituminous, went on strike April 1. In June and July President Harding conferred with representatives of both sides, and proposed that the men return to work at the old wages and that the new scale be arbitrated. His plan being rejected, he told the operators to open their mines under protection of federal troops and the flag. In only a few cases was this done. There were numerous local conflicts and some killings, and the price of coal threatened to become extortionate. To prevent profiteering the government adopted a plan for the supervision of production and distribution of coal on July 24. Operators and miners of the bituminous fields met at Cincinnati and on August 15 signed an agreement ending the strike, the men winning virtually all their demands. A similar settlement of the anthracite strike was made on September 2. It was admitted that the root of the trouble had not been reached and that another strike in the spring of 1923 was almost a certainty. Since there was still a great shortage of coal, Conrad E. Spens was appointed federal fuel director on September 22.

The railway strike followed an order of the federal railway labor board, issued June 6, reducing the wages of the shompen about \$80,000,000 a year. Other rail employees had their pay cut proportionately, but the shompen were chosen to make the fight. They quit work on July 1, and two days later were "outlawed" by the board. On July 14 they were reinforced by the stationary engineers, firemen and oilers. From the beginning the administration strove to bring about a settlement, but both sides were stubborn, the restoration of seniority rights being the main stumbling block. President Harding warned the strikers against interference with mails or interstate transportation, and the agencies of the government were active in enforcing his orders. Finding they could not tie up traffic, the strikers in many regions resorted to extreme violence, and even to murder. In the Far West some of the Brotherhood of Trainmen members co-operated with them until called off by their chiefs. Several trains loaded with passengers were abandoned in the deserts. Finally the government struck a vital blow at the strike. Attorney General Daugherty, on September 1, obtained from Judge Wilkerson in Chicago a sweeping order restraining the shop crafts from interfering in any way with the operation of the railways. Two weeks later the strike was broken when many railroads negotiated separate agreements with the shompen.

DISASTERS

Many thousands of lives were lost in disasters in 1922, and vast property losses sustained. In January a Greek destroyer was blown up, 50 men perishing; and in Washington 97 persons were killed and 133 injured when a theater roof collapsed under weight of snow. In February 25 men died in a mine explosion at Gates, Pa., and 34 were killed by the fall and explosion of the army dirigible Roma, which had been bought in Italy. On March 15 a great fire in the Chicago business district did damage amounting to \$8,000,000; on March 23 a British submarine sank with 22 men, and on March 29 the famous Church of St. Anne de Beaupre, near Quebec, was burned. April was marked by fatal and destructive floods and tornadoes in the Mississippi river valley and in Texas, and by a severe earthquake in Japan. On April 18 400 barrels of war munitions exploded in Monastir, Serbia, killing hundreds and destroying the center of the city. On May 19 the P. & O. liner Egypt was sunk in collision, 98 lives being lost; and on June 4 67 perished when a Paraguayan excursion steamer blew up. New York city had one of the worst storms of recent years on June 11, about 50 persons being killed. Forty lives were lost in the wreck of a pilgrims' train near Lourdes, France, on August 1; 50,000 Chinese perished in a typhoon at Swatow August 2; 37 were killed in a railway wreck at Sulphur Springs, Mo., on Aug. 5. Great forest fires in Minnesota in August destroyed several small towns. The Japanese cruiser Nitaka went down during a typhoon August 26, with a loss of 300 lives, and three days later 316 perished when a Chilean ship sank near Conquimbo. On August 28, 48 men were entombed in a burning gold mine shaft at Jackson, Cal., and 22 days later all were found dead. Falconara fort, Italy, was destroyed on September 28 by exploding ammunition stores, 174 soldiers being killed. On November 6 a gas explosion in a mine near Spangler, Pa., killed 80 miners, and on November 22 a dust explosion in a mine near Birmingham, Ala., killed 84.

On December 8 a conflagration destroyed the center and much of the residence section of Astoria, Ore., the loss being \$15,000,000.

NECROLOGY

Every month of the year has its list of notable persons taken by death. In January these included: Sir Ernest Shackleton, British explorer, in the Antarctic; Marquis Okuma, Japanese

statesman; Prince Kalaninanolu, Hawaiian delegate in congress; Joseph Oliver, grand sire of Odd Fellows; former United States Senator J. H. Milard of Nebraska; John T. Kelly, veteran comedian; George B. Selden, inventor of gasoline-driven vehicles; Archbishop Gauthier of Ottawa, Can.; Pope Benedict XV; John Kendrick Bangs, author; Viscount James Bryce; Arthur Nikisch, orchestral conductor; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Seaman (Neill Bly), and Richard Westcott, United States vice consul in London.

In February: Prince Yamagata, Japanese statesman; E. H. Shaughnessy, second assistant postmaster general; Gen. Christian De Wet, Boer commander in 1899; duke of Leinster; John S. Miller, leading Chicago lawyer; former Senator J. F. Shafroth of Colorado; Viscount Harcourt.

In March: Henry Bataille, French dramatist; Col. John Lambert, steel magnate; Sir John Eaton, Canadian merchant prince; Charles Pope, "glucose king."

In April: Charles, ex-emperor of Austria; Dr. Cyrus Northrup, president emeritus of University of Minnesota; Frederick Villiers, famous war correspondent; Gen. von Falkenhayn, former chief of staff of German army; Henry M. Shady, American sculptor; Sir Ross Smith, Australian aviator; Adrian C. Anson, veteran of baseball; Henry V. Esmond, English playwright; John Ford, editor Asia magazine; E. S. Mujica, Chilean statesman; Lord Leopold Mountbatten, cousin of King George; Frederick Van Rensselaer Dey, writer of Kirk Carter stories; Paul Deschanel, former president of France; Richard Croker, former chief of Tammany Hall.

In May: John Vance Cheney, poet and essayist; Ada Jones, musical comedy star; former Senator A. J. Gronna of North Dakota; Henry P. Davison, New York financier; J. H. Patterson, head of National Cash Register company; Federal Judge Beverly Evans of Georgia; A. C. Bartlett, prominent Chicagoan.

In June: Mrs. Mary V. Terhune (Marion Harland); W. T. Abbott, Chicago financier; Lillian Russell (Mrs. A. P. Moore), famous stage beauty; R. A. Ballinger, former secretary of the interior; George Carmack, discoverer of Klondike gold fields; Henry T. Oxnard, sugar magnate; Horace E. Hooper, publisher of Encyclopedia Britannica; G. W. Aldredge, collector of the port of New York; F. C. Penfield, former ambassador to Austria; Take Joesuc, Rumanian statesman; Wu Ting-fang, Chinese diplomat; William Rockefeller, capitalist; S. C. Goss, inventor of printing presses.

In July: E. W. Barrett, editor Birmingham Age-Herald; Dr. E. J. Wheeler, editor Current Opinion; Rev. Dr. J. P. Goucher, educator; Alice Miriam, grand opera star; Col. R. W. Guthrie, oil magnate; Miss Mary N. Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock).

In August: Glenn E. Plumb, noted labor attorney; Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone; United States Senator W. E. Crow of Pennsylvania; former Congressman Leuel Padgett of Tennessee; Enver Pasha, ex-war minister of Turkey; Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U. S. N.; Arthur Griffith, president of Dail Eireann; John G. Woolley, noted prohibitionist; Lord Northcliffe, English publisher; Levy Mayer, prominent Chicago lawyer; Hollin D. Salisbury, geologist; Genevieve Ward, American tragedienne; Rev. Dr. Henry Codrington, chaplain of house of representatives for 25 years; Delavan Smith, publisher Indianapolis News; Dr. Stephen Smith, founder of American Public Health association; F. S. Peabody, Chicago millionaire; Arthur Dawson, American artist; Mrs. Nellie Grant Jones, daughter of Gen. U. S. Grant; W. H. Hudson, British naturalist and author.

In September: Theodore A. Bell, prominent lawyer and politician of San Francisco; Bishop Samuel Fallows of Reformed Episcopal church; Bannet O'Neal, former governor of Alabama; Leon Bonnat, French artist; Enos Mills, American naturalist and author; United States Senator Thomas Watson of Georgia.

In October: Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N.; Walker Hill, banker of St. Louis; Marie Lloyd, English comedienne; Jorge Montt, former president of Chile; Isaac Guzenko, copper magnate; Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of Outlook; Father Bernard Vaughan, famous Jesuit preacher of London.

In November: Thomas Nelson Page, author and former ambassador to Italy; Alfred Capus, French journalist; T. DeWitt Cuyler, prominent railroad man; Jacob Gimbel, merchant prince of New York, Philadelphia and Milwaukee; J. A. L. Gutierrez, Honduran minister to Washington; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, founder of D. A. R.; Bellamy Storer, former diplomat; Richard K. Fox, publisher of Police Gazette; Gen. Luke E. Wright, former secretary of war and governor general of the Philippines; W. G. Sharp, former ambassador to France; Frank Bacon, American actor; George Bronson Howard, playwright and author; Baron Sidney Sonnino, Italian statesman; Henry N. Cary, prominent newspaper man of Chicago; F. C. Nedringhaus, former congressman from Missouri; G. H. Sedmore, United States consul general at Tokyo; Congressman James R. Mann of Illinois.

In December: Dr. W. E. Quine, leading Chicago physician; Cardinal Igeias of Spain; L. B. Prince, former governor of New Mexico; John Wamaker, famous merchant of Philadelphia and New York; Alexander Robertson, Chicago banker; Jesse M. Overton, capitalist, of Nashville, Tenn.; James O. Davidson, former governor of Wisconsin; Lord Marcus Beresford, British horseman; Col. A. E. Bradley, former chief surgeon of the A. E. F.

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher

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Friday, December 29, 1922

WRITER URGES LIME KILN AS INDUSTRY OF BEDFORD

Editor of Gazette,

Dear Sir.—If you will kindly allow space I would be pleased to call attention of the general public to some of the opportunities, as I see them, lying dormant in and around our burg which, if developed, would have quite a tendency to the betterment of both town and country.

I have in mind no Jonah's gourd, or get-rich quick, proposition, but each idea has for its foundation the two, great powers in the Commercial world, Capital and Labor, working in harmony for the common good.

First, I would call your attention to an industry that has been sadly neglected in the last few years—that of lime. There are plenty of suitable locations for kilns at very short distances from the coal dumps so that the hauling of the coal would be reduced to a minimum.

If in other communities coal can be hauled three, four and five miles and used for the manufacture of lime, at a profit, how much more profitable it would be when the haul is so much shortened.

Lime has primarily two great commercial uses which makes its manufacture valuable, viz: as a fertilizer, and for building purposes, to say nothing of the host of minor uses in which it is daily used.

Without entering into any discussion of lime as a fertilizer, will say that, dollar for dollar and year for year there is nothing on the market that can be compared to it.

One of the prosperous farmers living a few miles from Bedford recently told me that when he bought the farm on which he now lives it was so poor that he cut over seven acres of ground and got about a ton of hay consisting of white top and other poverty grasses; now he has as productive a farm as Bedford township can boast, all brought about through and by the use of lime.

But another man says it requires too much hard work to burn lime and that it is easier to use some of the other commercial fertilizers. It may be easier is true and to make lime is hard work goes without comment but burning lime is no harder work than the average laborer does every day and were an industry of that kind started here there are plenty of men who would be willing to do the work at an honorable wage.

Would it sell? Well I should smile at such an inquiry and for an answer refer you to any patron of Mr. Bok who for a few years manufactured lime just above the Aradale.

Cash orders turned down and to have any show at all you had to order from fifteen to thirty days in advance. Thousands of bushels could be readily sold here in our borough every year for use as a garden fertilizer.

Recently talking with a former lime burner from near Everett he told me that he had sold hundreds of bushels to farmers in Fulton county who hauled it across two mountains by horse power and used it for fertilizing. This being true what would be the demand today when distance is almost annihilated by use of the motor truck.

MORE AMERICANIZATION NEEDED

From the following carefully compiled statistics we come to the conclusion that there is plenty of work ahead for those engaged in Americanizing America.

There are in this country 11,164,463,000 native-born Americans.

Almost one-third of the entire population of America is either foreign born or the children of foreign-born parents.

America has more Norwegians than Christians, more Swedes than Scandinavians, more Germans than Bremen, Hamburg and Leipzig, more Czechs than Prague, more Poles than Warsaw and almost as many Mexicans as Mexico City.

Take the state of New York alone. That mighty melting pot contains 26,000 native Greeks, 27,000 native Norwegians, 32,000 native French, 38,000 native Czechs, 40,000 native Roumanians, 53,000 native Swedes, 80,000 native Hungarians, 150,000 native Austrians, 250,000 native Poles, 30,000 native Germans, 520,000 native Russians and 550,000 native Italians.

There are single new lands in New York City where one can buy newspapers printed in twenty different languages.

As we have been generous in admitting alien immigrants, so should we be careful in seeing that those new grafts do not produce freak and sport growths to the detriment of the old original stock.

Wherever this can be effected by civilization, we are all to the good; wherever it can't we must be unsparing with the pruning shears.

And it seems to us that big New York limb needs special attention.—Los Angeles Times

The Power of the Purse

By MORRIS SCHULTZ

(© 1922, Western Newspaper Union.)

In the old days men fought to the death for women—but let us go further back. In the animal world two males engage with talon or horn, the female standing or perching by, until one lies vanquished in the dust, when she goes calmly to the victor.

Harrison understood this law of nature, which is the reason why he looked tolerantly on Mrs. Harrison's flirtations. He was a banker, his wealth was enormous, and his influence greater still. He did not believe in love—his wife was romantic. He had married her for her beauty, her charm, her family. He had been reasonably satisfied with the bargain. Anna Harrison was not.

They lived impeccably in their great mansion, surrounded by a retinue of servants, and there came Anna Harrison's friends—eccentric painters, authors, sculptors. John Ryng was the first, a young man just rising into fame. One day Harrison saw him raise his wife's hand to his lips.

A month later Ryng disappeared. "John Ryng? Oh, he's gone West, poor fellow," said Anna in response to his inquiries. "His dealer canceled that promise of an exhibition, and then that picture he'd worked so hard on and was to get \$4,000 for—well, Mr. Sheehan just went back on his agreement. I'm afraid we won't see poor Mr. Ryng again; he's gone to California to raise grapefruit."

Lionel Elders was the author of that famous book "Grapes of Harvest," which they tried unsuccessfully to suppress. He was a celebrity. He was one of Anna Harrison's proteges. Inclined to be foolish, perhaps—it was silly of him to imprint a kiss on the back of his hostess's neck and especially to do so within view of Harrison himself.

A week later Elders' new book, "Marian's Folly," fell still-born from the press. Nobody knew exactly why. However, there was a slight interest manifested when it was prosecuted. Elders got six months in the penitentiary.

"Just bad luck, Jim," said Mrs. Harrison tearfully. "There was not a thing the matter with it, except that it was a teeny bit frank. Those horrid juries..."

By this time, however, it had become a common saying that Mrs. Harrison was dangerous game. Her men friends began to fight shy of her—till Tom Chalmers came along.

Tom was a fighting pirate in Wall Street. He had led several raids into Harrison's territories, but none so daring as this one, when he set out to capture Anna.

The news was soon public property. Sensational fluctuations in the stock market were the order of the day. And then—all at once it was as if two moose had interlocked horns, and the war in Wall Street was the news of the hour.

A score of ancient enemies whom Harrison had half forgotten leaped at his throat. Chalmers led the baying pack. In a night Great Southwestern preferred tumbled from 284 to 277. Harrison faced ruin.

He was not a man to squeal. He was playing a game when he said to his wife:

"We've been rather badly hit, Anna. We may have to sell this house and move into an apartment for a while." Anna went white. "Do you mean to tell me you've been speculating, Jim?" she demanded.

Harrison smiled. He had never done anything else. His smile infuriated her.

"A man who can't provide for his wife properly, but flings his money away in speculation doesn't deserve to have one. Jim, we can't go on this way. I've come to the end. We must part, that's all!"

Harrison smiled again, and Anna left the room. There followed a week of strained relations. Anna was ostentatiously preparing for a journey. Meanwhile the Wall Street war went on. Harrison had called in his securities. Harrison was borrowing—or trying to borrow. The pack had tasted blood. The chase grew hotter. And then—what happened?

Great Southwestern had rallied. It was going up and up. It was reported Harrison had been bearing his own stock and selling—selling. It touched 400.

"Suicide of Prominent Financier—Thomas Chalmers Shoots Himself!" That was the heading in the morning newspapers. Anna Harrison read it with trembling lips.

"Isn't it dreadful, Jim!" she said. "Who would have thought that the poor man would be so foolish as to speculate like that?"

Jim Harrison smiled. His wife went out of the room, dabbling at her eyes with her handkerchief. A little later he followed her up the stairs. Anna Harrison was unmaking.

Piano Four-Poster. A Washington (D. C.) woman who is spending the summer in Mine took for her summer residence a century-old furnished house. It was found necessary to use the parlor for a guest chamber, but the question arose as to what would be done with the old-fashioned square piano and where a bed could be placed. The hostess finally conceived the idea of turning the piano upside down and making a four-poster bed of it. A canopy was made a chintz curtain added, spring-placed in position, and a genuine antique four-poster was the result.

HISTORY OF THE BRITISH FLAG GIVING ITS MEANINGS BEFORE IT REACHED HARRISBURG

Gettysburg, Penn'a., December 21, 1922.
Bedford, Pa.

Sir: Since mistakes have been made, this is my opportunity. The readers of this communication will readily see that this flag was the first one in Bedford and it should be called as it was then.

THE NAWGEL FLAG
Anthony Nawgel endangered his life to capture it from the British. Now three generations and part of the fourth of our Nawgel family have all passed away.

My great-grandfather Anthony Nawgel was an enlisted soldier of Revolutionary fame, he was one of the early pioneers of Bedford fought and near the close of the war succeeded in capturing from the British a handsome, large, new, silk flag finished with silk cord and tassel carefully wrapped in a piece of fine linen. The capture of this British flag helped to make the "Rangers of the Frontier" so popular.

For years, in his home, Anthony Nawgel took the greatest care of his new, unfolded, captured, relic—showing it only to his friends. Later on, it was kept in seclusion with jealous watchfulness, not willing to show it until Rev. Lane and family visited us—the older girls of the two families whilst admiring it were permitted to hold it in their hands.

Anthony Nawgel opened the first store in Bedford Borough and built the first hotel naming it after himself "The Nawgel Inn" which still stands to-day surrounded with other buildings, within "The Grand Central."

Tony Stiffler, as he was called then, was Anthony Nawgel's hired man, not a soldier, but employed at the Nawgel Inn.

Anthony Nawgel was the possessor of a farm and much land besides owning the Bedford Springs property thereon, he built the old stone grist mill, still there which was so much needed for the people conveying flour in those large English road-beds the long distance from Harrisburg.

Tradition says this Nawgel flag never floated over or was presented, and No! never taken from anywhere but Mr. Tony Stiffler's home.

After his daughter's marriage to Mr. Hughey Moore, it was this time, Mrs. Moore took the flag out to her home, near town, and kept it until she died.

My great-grandfather was so proud of his war relic, that he always carried it to and from the farm when the "Minute Men Drilled" in Bedford, but the day it rained so hard he went to his nearest home, the Inn, and put it in Mr. Stiffler's care saying, "I will get it, again."

Time passed on, the report in circulation came to us exclaiming: "See after it! Mrs. Moore intended to cut the flag in tiny bits and give them to our Sunday School."

We and our friends kept tracing it best we could until the year Mr. Reynolds came to Bedford to teach in the Normal, he is not a native of Bedford.

My father Michael Nawgel was told and advised that Mrs. Moore was about to sell our flag for \$500.

During the interview the lady was mum—My father using the opportunity he said—Would you like to dispose of the flag and part with it? I would like to have it. If you need funds I am willing to pay you for taking care of it. Finally said, You have kept our flag too long already, you cannot sell the flag for it belongs to the heirs or descendants of the Anthony Nawgel family.

For some reason, before the last report the flag original name was changed to the Bedford flag.

After Mrs. Hugh Moore's death—lets notice what disposition the third generation assumed of its disposal.

It was lost to us until this intelligence from a good religious family of Somerset reached me unexpected.

One of the Moore sons did not take the train at Bedford when ready for his "Western home" but ready to start, jumped in a buggy with the flag, hurried on to Somerset getting there after dark—he carried the relic immediately to Mrs. Pickering, the lady of the hotel requesting her to keep it till morning that he was taking it to his home at Sidney, Nebraska.

The lady after seeing the flag, became curious, began asking a shower of questions. Did you buy it? Where is it from? Whose is it? Did not answer the last.

After a pause he said—No, its a relic from Bedford. I am taking it West to my home at Sidney, Nebraska.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. W. H. Beegle.
123—Baltimore St.,
Gettysburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE

The undersigned administrator of Suse Ann King, late of Lincoln Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises in Lincoln Township, on Thursday, January 11, 1923, at 1.00 o'clock p. m. all of the real estate of deceased, to wit: A tract of land in Lincoln Township, containing 96 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Benjamin F. Feathers' heirs, James Walter, Delly Feathers, G. Lingrover, James Walter, Sarah Weyant, Archie Claycomb and others, having thereon erected a two story log house, frame barn and out buildings.

Terms: 10 per cent of bid must be paid or secured on day of sale, remainder in cash at confirmation of sale.

Levi W. Miller,
Administrator

Frank E. Colvin,
Attorney.



Just Now--

It is a real and lively sense of duty that prompts us to express to our Bedford friends our appreciation of their patronage during the year which is passing.

Old friends have made many new ones during 1922 for Altoona and its famous Booster Stores and Institutions.

Right here let us call your attention to the special advantages to be derived from a visit to Altoona Booster Stores early in the new year.

"Move Quickly" Prices for reasonable merchandise are in order because inventory is at hand, lots have been broken and merchandise has been handled, making it advantageous to you and to the merchant to clear his shelves to make room for Spring offerings.

Along with the hope that you will take advantage of these wonderful opportunities to buy reasonable merchandise at good savings, we wish you a full measure of prosperity and happiness for 1923, and pledge our continued efforts to serve you faithfully and most economically with the best obtainable.

ALTOONA BOOSTER ASSOCIATION

CHRISTMAS AT ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH

Christmas was ushered in at St. John's by the singing of Christmas carols in the Sunday school on Sunday morning. This service was followed by the hour worship in the church, during which the pastor had a Christmas story for the Junior Congregation and a Christmas message for the grown-ups upon the subject "Jesus the Revelation of God." At 7:30 the children of the Sunday school rendered a beautiful Christmas program.

The church was very tastefully and beautifully decorated with white pine and rhododendron. One wonderful white pine tree that stood in the corner was decorated Sunday afternoon as a surprise for the children. It contained almost a hundred stockings made of red netting and filled with Hershey's Chocolate Buds. This presented a beautiful sight to even the adults and its beauty to the eyes of the little ones can only be imagined. And when they were told that each GOOD little boy and girl would get one of these stockings it was almost possible to see the virtuous feeling that welled up in each little heart.

The pastor was kindly remembered by many of his people and the offering for the orphans was \$220.00.

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our Worthy Chaplain, Brother Allen A. Diehl, of Charlesville Grange No. 698 therefore be it

Resolved, that while we keenly feel our loss, we mingle our sorrow and sympathy with the bereaved family and bow in humble submission to Him what doeth all things well.

Resolved that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family. A copy be sent to Grange news and spread upon the Grange minutes.

Clayton Smith,
W. F. Biddle,
D. A. Whetstone,
Committee.

LOOK in our windows for HOT BREAD signs, when you desire warm bread for your meals.

BEDFORD SANITARY BAKERY

Dr. KING'S PILLS for constipation Purify the blood

ROUND KNOB

Well, the water is getting more plentiful since the last snow which made more water in the wells and springs.

The shooting match which was held on December 16th was very largely attended. Roy Bollman was the champion of the day.

Sunday School on Sunday was very largely attended. The school was given a very nice treat of candy.

Mrs. C. C. Foster has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. John W. Calhoun, of Altoona, the past seven weeks.

Raymond Figard and wife and two daughters, Ruth and Jeanette and son Donald spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wade H. Figard.

Mrs. Bill Figard who has been on the sick list is getting some better, at this writing. We hope for her speedy recovery.

Those who visited at the home of Mike Goworty on Christmas were: Frank Goworty and wife, Joe Goworty and Andrew Goworty, Stanley Goworty, Jake Goworty, Dominac Maskon, Louise Maskon, Albert S. Figard, wife and son John, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hinsh and daughter, Norma, Robert Grimes, Mildred Figard, Wilmer Figard, Clarence Figard, David Figard, Raymond Figard and Reuben Thomas.

Wade H. Figard was in Everett transacting legal business, Friday.

John Stinson little boy has been reported on the sick list for the past week. We hope for his speedy recovery.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY

Mr. Martin Nave and Mr. Romie Shoemaker, of Dayton, Ohio, are visiting friends and relatives here.

Mrs. Clyde Houser is slowly improving of the scalds which she received last Sunday while getting dinner. The grease from the kettle of meat splashed in her hands and face.

Mr. Henry Elliott, of Dayton, Ohio, is visiting at his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Elliott.

Mr. Thomas Doyle and daughter, of Indiana, visited at Mrs. Ida C. Doyle Christmas day.

Mr. Reese Warmouth, of Ohio, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Warmouth.

Mr. Charles Wertz, of Fostoria, Ohio, is visiting friends and relatives here.

Mr. Burkhardt, of Verona, who has been visiting at his daughters, Mrs. LeLah Stoner has returned home.

Mr. Blaine Smith and Frank Dodson, of Bedford, called on A. C. Valentine Sunday.

Rev. Jenkins and wife are visiting his parents in Virginia this week.

Mrs. May King of Stoyestown is visiting at her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Mock.

The Methodist Protestant Sunday school had a very fine entertainment Sunday night and was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, of Mann's Choice, visited her mothers, Mrs. Etta Cessna on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Weyant, of Queen, spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Zembower. Mrs. E. R. Street is visiting at the home of Mrs. John Oster.

SCHELLBURG

David Daugherty and family, of Shanksville, were guests of Mrs. Daugherty's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Snively over Christmas.

The Christmas exercises given by the Reformed Sunday school on Sunday evening were very good and was enjoyed by a crowded house.

Miss Marie Fitzmons, of Pittsburg and C. J. Fitzmons and wife, of Huntingdon, were guests of their mother over Christmas.

Dalton Van Ormer, who has scarlet fever is resting very well at this time.

Mr. J. H. Colvin has been very poorly for several days.

Joseph Croyle and brother, Henry of Hollidaysburg, spent over Christmas with friends.

Hubert Colvin a state road employee, of near Altoona, and Frank Colvin of Hollidaysburg, spent over Christmas with their families.

Mr. Orange Hyde and family, of Ebensburg, are guests of Mrs. Hydes parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Colvin.

Miss Annie Wolfe, a teacher in Altoona is home for the holidays.

Mr. Howard S. Egoli, of Connellsville and his friends, Miss Lou Matter, of Elizabeth, and Prof. Rush Egoli, of Johnstown spent Christmas with their father, H. P. Egoli and sister, Mrs. Oscar Diehl of near town.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Garner, of Huntingdon and Mrs. Robert Dill, of Lewistown, are visiting Mrs. Garners sister, Mrs. Frank Colvin.

Charles Wolfe and Harry Ellenberger, were recent guests of home folks.

Mr. George Metger and family and Mr. Frank Glass, of New Kensington are guests of the formers mother, Mrs. George Metger.

Tuesday December 26th was a sure ideal spring day instead of mid winter.

The Rev. S. F. Hartzel will preach December 31st as follows: New Buena Vista 10:30 A. M. Schellburg 2:30 P. M. New Paris 7:30 P. M.

WOLFSBURG CHARGE

M. E. Church Rev. S. J. Pittinger Pastor.

Preaching services Wolfsburg 10:30 A. M.

Trans Run 2:30 P. M. Rainsburg 7:00 P. M.

Special New Year services.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies, Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold wrapper. Take no other. Buy at your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

FARMERS' PAGE

Why American Isolation Must End

America entered the war for reasons that call for no less imperative to collaboration in winning the peace, declared European writers over and over again. They fortify their argument by quoting interviews given to British and French newspapers by certain American travelers of semi-public character, who apparently find new impressions of the whole problem by examining Europe at first-hand. Now comes an apparently new impression of the whole problem by examining Europe at first-hand. Now comes a distinguished French publicist, Mr. Firmin Roz, with the declaration that Washington's Farewell Address and the Monroe Doctrine "should receive a new interpretation." The United States of America is a nation of more than a hundred millions of people, which is "strong, rich and sure of itself," he writes in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) and it has given ample evidence that it is "one of the greatest Powers in the world." Washington certainly would not have looked at foreign problems with the same mind if he were living to-day, we are told, and President Monroe would not subordinate America's entire foreign policy to the idea of protecting the continent of the Western Hemisphere from colonization by a European Power. Moreover, this informant points out that:

"There is no longer question as there was in 1823 of preventing encroachments by Russia on the Pacific coast or designs of France on Mexico. The system of the Holy Alliance no longer threatens any part of the New World with an offensive of despotism. The Monroe Doctrine is no longer a doctrine of isolation, but on the contrary America has made use of it to cover certain annexations, which were made seemingly to keep the regions annexed from falling into the hands of a European Power. In the name of this doctrine, the great republic of North America does not hesitate to extend its tutelage over the states of Latin America, which is finally succeeding in federating. What is more, in the name of a colonial empire, America's role is no longer that of withdrawing within herself, but rather of stretching herself farther afield, and America's destiny no longer requires that all foreign influences be avoided. America's destiny to-day demands that she extend her influence beyond her boundaries and there make it triumphant."

To this observer there is no overweening optimism in predicting that America will "intervene in peace as she intervened in war, choosing her own time according to her own best judgment." The only danger is that she may wait too long, he fears, and declares that "she should not she can not, turn away from the appeal of the Old World, because a great nation in full vigor, prosperity and maturity of its genius, can never betray its ideal nor its destiny." We read then:

"Why is it that America, which helped us win the war, does not wish to help us win the peace? She is abiding her time, it is said. When she waited thirty-two months during the progress of hostilities, she risked entering the war too late. Let us hope that for our own sake and for her own, America does not arrive too late in the peace."

"America will gradually be led into a cooperation of effort with all Europe. This cooperation will be effected through the economic relations between the Old World and the New. Do we not see to-day how America's foreign commerce is bound up with the settlement of the Allied debts, the reestablishment of European exchange, and the restoration of Russia as a market? It is strange that these problems, which occupy the attention of the American public and the American Government, have not interested them in the general problems of Europe with which they are tightly bound. But most significant above all else is the fact that America in turn has become a World Power, and whether she wishes to or not, she can no longer remain in isolation."

America's side of the case is presented in a letter to the *London Times* in which we read that "if Europe wishes the United States to join in some process of reconstruction or in a League of Nations, the road to success can be only by convincing the people of the United States that she proposes to give as well as to receive. The author of this letter is an American in London, Mr. George A. Wood, who writes further: "I believe that Europeans have misinterpreted American idealism. They seem to have concluded that this idealism is a shallow sentimentality and unassociated with hard-headed judgment or common sense. This is not so. To illustrate: in the American mind the fighting of 'a war to end war' was always associated with the proposition that the nations concerned display an enlightened self-interest on the subject. When they failed to do so the American public quickly lost faith in the slogan. Many thinking Americans never believed such a result feasible in this age of the world. This skepticism had spread widely enough by the time Mr. Wilson returned from Versailles to lead to the rejection by the Senate of his League of Nations program for ending war. Americans in general believe a League of Nations will be worth while only when the nations are more interested in their common interests than in their conflicting ones. A very cursory glance at present-day Europe is enough to dispel any illusions on that score."

"As these developments have been registered on the American consciousness, Americans have become more and more convinced of the wisdom from every point of view, of avoiding entanglement in European affairs. They believe that world recovery, when it comes, will have to be achieved gradually and painfully by the same methods and through the exercise of the same virtues which achieved the civilization which the war came so near to destroying. They regard confidence between business men and between governments as fundamental. The lack of the former would mean universal ruin, and the lack of the latter postpones the day of fruitful cooperation."

To The Farmers Of Bedford County

It is an old established truism that the prosperity of one depends largely upon the prosperity of all. This is particularly true of Agriculture in relation to the rest of the Nation. The American and State Bankers Associations have realized this and consequently have given moral and financial assistance toward livestock improvement and the betterment of soils, crops, markets, and other phases of agriculture. Every bank desires to be surrounded by a prosperous community and should, therefore, be alive to its opportunities to help the industries it serves.

Since the movement for better dairy cattle started in this county the several banks have been called upon by farmers for small temporary financial assistance in purchasing high class purebred sires and females. This raised the question of how Bedford County banks could best serve the farmers in their desire for better cattle, and to gain this information Representatives from the banks were sent to Grove City, Pa., a community which has come to be a model of cooperation between farmer, banker and business man with great gain to all parties concerned.

The main features of Grove City's development as learned at this time will be of interest to all: Grove City started the better-dairy-cattle-movement six years ago and since that time has changed from a community of poor farms and no purebreds to a community of live, wide-awake prosperous farmers with more than three hundred herds of purebred dairy cattle and farms that have increased in value more than 25 per cent. They are bringing into the community more than \$50,000.00 a year from the sale of pure bred cattle, and from \$30,000.00 to \$40,000.00 a month for milk. They have shipped carloads of purebred cattle to points in other states as well as to parts of Pennsylvania, including Everett in our county. The demand is greater than they can supply.

With the assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture a cooperative creamery was established and Dairy Extension men placed there to assist the farmers in the introduction and breeding of healthy purebred cattle. The creamery converted the milk into butter and cheese, and with the assistance of the Grove City National Bank and the Dairy Extension Agent, R. R. Welch, the farmers purchased purebred bulls from high producing dams for Bull Associations and purebred cows and calves. The offspring from these have replaced grade and scrub herds with all purebreds. Herds were first tested for tuberculosis under the Accredited Herd Plan (with State and Federal Bureaus cooperating) before the investment was made in purebreds. This was most important.

How does this apply to Bedford County? Information from Farm Bureau office and our general knowledge of the county bring out some striking comparisons: The price of butterfat in Bedford County has been from 15 to 25 per cent higher than that paid at the Grove City creamery. Our several markets for fluid milk give us this advantage. Our soil has greater fertility and better crops are grown here. The Lincoln Highway travelled by people from all States in the Union, furnishes us with a superior means of bill board advertisement of Bedford County as a center for purebred dairy cattle.

With this foundation upon which to build we believe the dairy industry can be made one of the largest and most profitable of this community. Farmers know their own interests best and in this as in other like movements should make the start themselves in their own way. As bankers we desire to cooperate helpfully with the farmer and to aid in promoting sound agricultural and business development in the county. We stand ready, therefore, to give any proper financial aid and to help in every way possible. Hartley Banking Company, Everett Bank, First National Bank, Everett, First National Bank Bedford, Bedford County Trust Company.

Bluebird A Friend of Man.
Like the robin, the bluebird is very domestic, but unlike the robin, it does not prey upon any cultivated product or work any injury whatsoever to the fruit grower. During the fruit season in act five-sixths of its food consists of insects. It seems, therefore, that the common practice of encouraging the bluebird to nest near houses by placing convenient boxes in which it may build its home is thoroughly justified.

Marry--And Live Longer London Physician Advises

He Extolls the Comforts and Regularity of Habits of the Wedded as Healthful

By Dr. Bernard Hollander
Does a married man live longer than a bachelor?

This question is often asked, and often lightly disposed of in a flip-pant manner, notably by the unmarried men, whose cynical reply has become proverbial—that, to the married man, it seems longer.

But, if looked at seriously, it will be realized that the problem can be definitely answered, and sound reasons given for the decision.

Let us start by dismissing those cases of unhappy marriage, in which mutual wrangling and incompatibility lead to mental wear and tear which are not conducive to longevity. I dismiss them, because, although one hears so much of them, unhappy marriages, I am convinced, are the exception rather than the rule.

I do not wish to treat this question in a highly scientific fashion; let me rather deal with it from a homely, human point of view.

Married life, then, first and foremost, conduces to comfort; it conduces to regular habits in feeding and sleeping; it promotes public morality, hygienic conditions and eliminates the risks attended on promiscuous sex indulgence.

The bachelor is apt to become careless with regard to his health. He neglected colds and such minor ailments, not wishing to appear a mollycoddle. But a wife makes it her first care to watch over her husband's health, and, once a man is married, he, too, takes greater care of himself that he may not fail in his duty to those toward whom he has responsibilities.

Home life is one of the greatest ingredients of health. What married man does not look back with loathing to the interminable succession of meals taken in restaurants? What thought did he give to his diet?

Nine days out of ten he would say, "Oh! a chop will do," until the mere sight of food became repellant. The good wife sees that dainty attractive and varied meals appear on the table, inducing appetite and good digestion.

Not only physically, but also mentally, is this wisely companionship a boon. Once youth has had its fling, the mind seeks the sustained sympathy and the affection of the opposite sex. Are not most elderly bachelors, and spinsters, too, unhappy? Very few bachelors of my own acquaintance who have passed the age of 50 can honestly say that they are completely happy.

My married friends of the same age, on the contrary, are mostly in full enjoyment of life, kept healthy and contented by their family interests.

Those of them who have children not only find their youth renewed in their constant companionship, but also—possibly subconsciously—look after themselves to an extra degree for the sake of their families.

The unmarried girl, except in rare circumstances, has nowadays to earn her living. Her salary is probably not sufficient to enable her to live in the comfort necessary to her wellbeing.

I have in mind a young girl who has unexpectedly had to earn her own living. She likes a so-called "bachelor" existence. She is forced to eat cheap food, and has reached the state known to so many bachelor breadwinners, where anything will do. I can trace the physical deterioration.

True, it is not in the power of every woman to marry; that is another question. The point I wish to make is that the married woman, like the married man, can live, and does live, a more regular, healthier life.

Companionship, affection, mutual interest, regular habits and a wholesome life—these concomitants of wedded life lead me to the conclusion that marriage does, indeed, prolong life.

Farmers Face Ruin New Senator Warns

Northwest Growers Hit by Low Prices and Car Shortage, Frazier Tells Committee

Washington, Dec. 11.—Senator-elect Frazier, Republican, North Dakota, urged the senate agriculture committee today to press legislation that will allow the farmers of the northwest to put their grain and livestock on the market and to get the cost of production out of the sale of their products.

He told the committee "many of our farmers are going broke right now because of lack of cars combined with low prices." He said the situation in his state had been aggravated by the decision of the supreme court of the United States declaring unconstitutional the North Dakota wheat-grading act.

"Was that decision one of those five-four rulings?" asked Senator Norris, chairman.

The senator-elect replied it was. The Lily of the E. b. c. The Lily of the E. b. c. is supposed to be the Lily of the E. b. c. in the sixth chapter of Matthew, twenty-eighth verse, where it is compared with the gorgeous robes of Solomon, and its color was scarlet or purple. This Lily grows profusely in the moist parts of Asia Minor.

The Old Time Doctor

In a recent issue of the *Memphis News-Scimitar*, there appeared a splendid editorial and a tribute to those old citizens, long since dead and gone—"The old-time doctor."

Memories may come to you with the reading of this editorial in which you call to mind men whose names are familiar to every older resident of Bedford County—names, respected and revered and which are almost household words in many homes.

"Who remembers the old-time county doctor? He wore whiskers and carried saddlebags and rode around the country visiting his scattered practice on horseback or in an old style buckboard. He measured his quinine and calomel and powder out on the blade of his pocketknife tapping the blade with his finger to get the proper dosage. From long experience his eye and index finger had become as accurate as an apothecary's scale. At his office he kept a mortar and a pestle where he mixed and pounded the ingredients into a putty. He would reach in the mortar and take out a piece of the putty and with one roll of his palms turn it into a large, round, perfect pill. His pills were not sugar coated, but they were honest, conscientious, hard-working pills.

He was strong on the ethics of his profession, but he was no business man. He seldom kept books and rarely presented a bill. He would ride all night in a storm to visit and to treat a patient that he knew would never pay him. For an all night obstetrical case he charged probably \$5 with strong probabilities of never collecting that moderate fee. A modern city surgeon with a good practice makes more in a morning's operation at a hospital than the old country doctor made in a year pounding over bad country roads to treat patients on widely scattered farms. How he lived is a mystery. Probably the ravens fed him. Frequently his collections did not pay for the drugs he furnished from his saddlebags.

The modern way of writing prescriptions has one advantage. The druggist files the prescription away and if necessary it can be produced at the post mortem, but otherwise the benefit of the community is offset by the added cost to the patient.

The older country doctor never heard of the germ theory or of appendicitis. Probably all this talk of transmuting money into gold, into diamonds, has caused him to turn over rapidly in his neglected grave in the old abandoned cemetery where he has been lying this many a year. From a modern scientific standpoint he was probably sadly lacking in knowledge, but he DID know how to cure sick folks.

Years of battling disease at the bedside had made him wise in his trade. Not only did he relieve physical suffering, but he was generally a father confessor to half a county. All the family secrets, the family scandals, the family troubles, were poured into his sympathetic ears. In time of trouble he was a rock of comfort. Sometimes he was orthodox and sometimes heterodox in his theological opinions. But the older he lived and the longer he practiced the more strong grew his faith in Providence and the goodness of God. The old-time country doctor was often a sad and solemn man, but he never was a soured or bitter man.

He spent his life working hard and doing good. He went to his grave a poor man, leaving little behind him save love and respect and honest admiration of a community he had spent his life in serving. He and his compeers have vanished now from the haunts of men, but in the world to come he is wearing his old slouch hat like a crown right up in the front seats with the saints, the martyrs and confessors.

If You Are A Farmer Read This

Fur-Bearing Animals and Facts
1. Nature fakers have most grievously misrepresented the fur-bearing animals even in school text books. (Teddy Roosevelt).

2. They are the farmer's best friend and a positive benefit to the farm. (Prof. Dranghan.)

3. Ninety percent of their food consists of mice, moles, gophers, young crows and ground hogs, insects and other pests of the farm. (U. S. Bulletin, Agricultural Dept.)

4. The red fox is worth \$100.00 a year and a skunk \$50.00 to a farm of 100 acres. (Agricultural Dept. U. S. A.)

5. Foxes probably will take a still born lamb, or pig, but the taking of live ones is rare if it ever happens. (Agreed to by Naturalists.)

6. Some foxes do get to stealing chickens (just as some dogs contract the sheep killing habit.) But only when their regular food becomes scarce and is usually the female who is hard pressed for food on account of suckling her young.

7. Honest sport for hunting or chasing fur-bearing animals does more to keep the "boy on the farm" than anything else.

8. The fur-bearing animal's chief enemies are First—lazy, shiftless trappers, Second—the fur trust, and Third—style and fashion calling for wasteful fur trimming on clothes, hats, etc.

9. Fur-bearing animals are fast becoming scarce and if not protected will soon become extinct like the wild turkey, deer and many other species long since gone. Think this over and help us save the animals which are of value to you.—The Chase Magazine.

New Political Body Refuses To Seat 4 Red Delegates

Kick Out Men Who Don't Stand for Flag, Says Ex-Congressman

NATIONAL MEETING

Cleveland, O., Dec. 11. (By the Associated Press.)—Spirited debate marked the session of the conference for progressive political action late today when, after the committee on credentials had made no report relative to the seating of delegates from the Workers' party of America, C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the party, arose and asked why he and three other delegates had not been seated.

Edward Keating, former congressman from Colorado, addressing the convention, declared that the party was "un-American and anti-labor," and since "this convention stands for the flag and constitution, we are going to kick the representatives of this party out because they do not stand for the flag."

The matter of seating the workers' party delegates was then referred back to the committee on credentials which, it is understood, has voted unanimously against seating them. The convention then adjourned until tomorrow.

Farmer and laborer has discovered their joint power thru the primary and "there is now hope that our political and industrial future is safer than it ever was before," William H. Johnson, international president of the machinists' union, declared here today in opening the conference for progressive political action over which he is presiding.

"Our first experiment is ended and our first preliminary skirmish on behalf of equal and exact justice has come to a close," President Johnson declared, summarizing the recent elections. "Thru you, as a result of the efforts made by your associates and neighbors at home, the American people have spoken most emphatically."

"You showed them how helpless they were and how ineffective their ballots were on election day if they had no choice between two evils. The first place to make a choice it at the primaries. You have exposed the greatest iniquity of the slight-of-hand shell game in American politics, whereby candidates on both major party tickets have hereunto been hand-picked by the predatory un-American corporate interests."

Approximately 200 delegates from nearly every state in the union, mainly accredited delegates of international labor organizations and national farm groups attended.

Additional arrivals today included Victor Berger, of Milwaukee; B. M. Jewell, president of the Federal Shop Crafts; Seymour Steadman, Chicago attorney; E. H. Fitzgerald, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks; Huber Blankenhorn, of New York; Timothy Realy, president of the Stationary Firemen and Oilers' Union; B. F. Newton, of New Albany, representing S. N. Berry, acting president of the Order of Railway Conductors and United States Senator-elect B. K. Wheeler, of Montana.

Among the prominent leaders here are Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; Sidney Hillman, New York, president of Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Edward Keating, of Washington, editor; Morris Hillquist, New York member national committee of the Socialist party; Benjamin C. Marsh, Washington, Farmers' National Council; J. G. Brown, Chicago, national secretary Farm-Labor party; Fred C. Howe, New York; H. F. Samuels, of Idaho, representing the national Non-Partisan League, and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Order of Railroad Telegraphers and the Woman's Trade Union League.

Hope For Farm Seen In Foreign Market

Baruch Says Surplus Must Go Abroad to Keep Prices Up

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Shrinkage of foreign markets affects the farmers' credit more than anything else, and there is nothing of greater moment than creation of international relations that will be precedent to the re-establishment of those markets said Bernard M. Baruch, of New York, in an address today before the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"Surplus finally determines the price of products," he said. "You farmers are the real exporters. If you cannot sell your surplus abroad you must take a lower price for that portion of the produce consumed here."

"The basis for increased marketing credits should be the placing of the products in a warehouse, where a neutral authority would register the grade and amount and issue the farmer a certificate, which could be taken to a bank or to a new finance corporation which should be created to lend to the farmer upon his note, security by the certificate."

The new institution, independent of the present banking system would place the farmer's note in its treasury and issue its own obligations, which would be discountable in the federal reserve system."

Keep Your Ears Open.
The thrill of the moment may be the call of the ages.

Next Legislature's Financial Duty

Largely a Matter of Finance.—Boned down the situation in the next legislature may have \$108,000,000 to \$110,000,000 to appropriate if the anthracite tax is upheld. Any new taxation is unlikely, but it is not probable there will be any reduction of taxes. Against this sum there is the \$45,000,000 already frequently discussed as needed to finance education and there are \$6,000,000 more for the teachers' retirement fund about which not very much has been heard, but which must be met as it is a state obligation; \$3,000,000 for rewards for townships; \$4,000,000 for fixed charges, interest and sinking funds, on the road bonds; \$6,000,000 to match the federal allowance for road construction unless the federal sum is to be lost; from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for the insane and state institutions, penal and the like, under state control and some other millions before reaching the expenses of government or the \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000 which the state has been voting to charities not under state control. It is not hard to figure out what has got to be done. But first of all there will have to be a clearing of the slate of the appropriations made in years gone by and still liabilities against the state.

Dogs Raise Revenue.—According to estimates of state authorities the dog license act of 1921 will produce something like \$300,000 after paying many claims. The act requires \$25,000 to be retained to meet claims but the rest goes to the general fund at the end of the fiscal year, which comes with November. This fiscal year is a survival of the days when the legislature met in December and the year was closed with November so the lawmakers would know how much to appropriate.

The Optimist

Have you ever known a husband who sought divorce from a wife who was a rattling good cook?

Have you ever known a father, husband, brother, son or uncle who was much given to staying out evenings when he was sure of a rattling good dinner at home?

Did you ever hear said that the road to a man's heart is thru his stomach?

Of course these questions may be classed as insults to love by some of the romantic readers of this column but you can bet your bottom dollar they will not be so ranged by the average person over 30.

It may surprise even some of the latter age-group to know more than one student of sociology has cited the frying pan as the most common basic cause for divorce.

Probably you would have awarded this distinction to booze, but these same experts claim it is the frying pan which oftentimes drives men to drink.

Even in these boot-leg days, with the cost of liquor from six to ten times what it used to be, a good many men trying to get away with an indigestible consignment of fried or poorly cooked dinner will seek refuge in a drink or two. Which is not an illogical procedure, since alcohol cuts grease.

Love is the most beautiful thing in the world and true love—which is not so much of a commodity as the idealist would have us believe—is the greatest power known to man.

Even true love trembles in the presence of dyspepsia, however.

Even Cupid is not averse to good cooking.

As a matter of fact, the whole scheme of human activities revolves around the central sun of wholesome well-cooked food.

That degree of health and usefulness, which nourishes happiness is so interwoven with the dinner table as to make the latter life's first consideration.

A surface view may not reveal much romance in roast beef and ardent lovers are apt to sully temporary loss of appetite for virtuous. Yet in the last analysis—which is where things count—good roast beef, good bread, well cooked vegetables, tempting salads and pies or puddings which demand a second helping are potent factors in the perpetuation of romance.

For a steady diet even the demands good food, and the delectable who can prepare a good dinner is fortified against many of fatal disasters.

IT WAS THE NEGLECTED WHEEL THAT CAPSIZED THE AUTOMOBILE

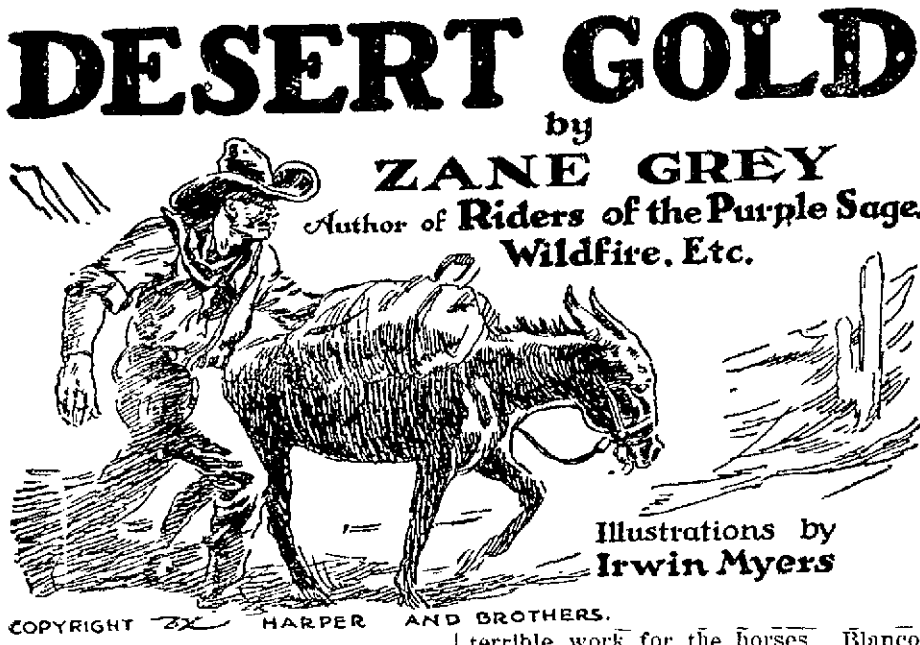
So said the driver who admitted that he intended to fix it the day before, but forgot it when he first saw the defect.

A neglected spark-showing locomotive set fire to the pine woods as the train sped through the south country, and it burned on for ten days destroying valuable timber. Those fields of briars and weeds up in Bedford County are simply neglected fields, they say, for the farm is all corn fields under cultivation.

A schoolboy will be like a field of briar, and weeds if he neglects his studies and duties.

Right in Line.

"My ance ers," haughty little Heloise Aldyne told her nine-year-old playmate Emeline McGuire, "came over before yours did. They came over in the first boat, the Mayflower." "Web mine came over" (Emeline said stoutly) "in the first eyes dasher, with the first steam boat, the Great Eastern."



Illustrations by Irwin Myers

(Continued)

was broken, sharp, dull rust color, full of cracks and caves and crevices, and everywhere upon its jagged surface grew the white-thorned choya.

Again twilight encompassed the travelers. But there was still light enough for Gale to see the constricted passage open into a wide, deep space where the dull color was relieved by the gray of granite and dwarfed mesquite. Blanco Sol, keenest of scent, whistled his welcome herald of water. The other horses answered, quickened their gait. Gale smelled it, too, sweet, cool, damp on the dry air.

Yaqui turned the corner of a pocket in the lava wall. The file of white horses rounded the corner after him. And Gale, coming last, saw the pale, glancing gleam of a pool of water beautiful in the twilight.

Next day the Yaqui's relentless driving demand on the horses was no longer in evidence. He lost no time, but he did not hasten. His course wound between low cinder dunes which limited their view of the surrounding country. These dunes finally sank down to a black floor as hard as flint, with tongues of lava to the left and to the right the slow descent into the cactus plain. Yaqui was now traveling due west. It was Gale's idea that the Indian was skirting the first sharp-toothed slope of a vast volcanic plateau which formed the western half of the Sonora desert and extended to the Gulf of California. Travel was slow but not exhausting for rider or beast.

Thirty miles of easy stages brought the fugitives to another waterhole, a little round pocket under the heaved-up edge of lava. There was spare, short, bleached grass for the horses, but no wood for a fire. This night there were question and reply, conjecture, doubt, opinion and conviction expressed by the men of the party. But the Indian, who alone could have told where they were, where they were going, what chance they had to escape, maintained his stoical silence. Gale took the early watch, Ladd the midnight one, and Lash that of the morning. The day broke rosy, glorious, cold as ice. Action was necessary to make useful benumbed hands and feet. Mercedes was led while yet wrapped in blankets.

It was a significant index to the day's travel that Yaqui should keep a blanket from the pack and tear it into strips to bind the legs of the horses. It meant the dreaded choya



Mercedes Must Ride; but the Others Must Walk.

and the knife-edged lava. That Yaqui did not mount Diablo was still more significant. Mercedes must ride; but the others must walk.

The Indian led off into one of the gray notches between the tumbled streams of lava. At the apex of the notch, where two streams met, a narrow gully wound and ascended. Yaqui led Diablo into it, and then began the most laborious and vexatious and painful of all slow travel.

The disintegrating surface of a lava bed was at once the roughest, the hardest the meanest, the cruelest, the most deceitful kind of ground to travel. The fugitives made slow progress. They picked a cautious, winding way to and fro in little steps here and there along the many twists of the trail, up and down the unavoidable depressions, round and round the holes. At noon, so winding back upon itself had been their course, they appeared to have come only a short distance up the lava slope. It was rough work for them; it was

a long white-and-black line of horses and men. Without a word he handed the glass to Ladd. The ranger used it unuttering to himself.

"They're on the lava fifteen miles down in an air line," he said, presently. "Jim, shore they're twice that an' more accordin' to the trail."

Jim had his look and replied: "I reckon we're a day an' a night in the lead."

"Is it Rojas?" burst out Thorne with set jaw.

"Yes, Thorne. It's Rojas and a dozen or more," replied Gale, and he looked up at Mercedes.

She was transfixed. She might have been a medieval princess embodying all the Spanish power and passion of that time, breathing revenge, hate, unquenchable spirit of fire. If her beauty had been wonderful in her helpless and appealing moments, now, when she looked back white-faced and flame-eyed, it was transcendent.

Gale drew a long, deep breath. The mood which had presaged pursuit, strife, blood on this somber desert, returned to him tenfold. He saw Thorne's face corded by black veins, and his teeth exposed like those of a snarling wolf. These rangers, who had coolly risked death many times, and had dealt it often, were white as no fear or pain could have made them. Then, on the moment, Yaqui raised his hand, not clenched or doubled tight, but curled rigid like an eagle's claw; and he shook it in a strange, slow gesture which was menacing and terrible.

It was the woman that called to the depths of these men. And their passion to kill and to save was surpassed only by the wild hate which was yet love, the unfathomable emotion of a peon slave. Gale marveled at it, while he felt his whole being cold and tense, as he turned once more to follow in the tracks of his leaders. The fight predicted by Beldin was at hand. What a fight that must be! Rojas was traveling light and fast. He was gaining. He had bought his men with gold, with extravagant promises, perhaps with offers of the body and blood of an aristocrat hateful to their kind. Lastly, there was the wild, desolate environment, a tortured wilderness of jagged lava and poisoned choya, a lonely, fierce and repellent world, a red stage most somberly and fittingly colored for a supreme struggle between men.

Yaqui looked back no more. Mercedes looked back no more. But the other looked, and the time came when Gale saw the creeping line of pursuers with naked eyes.

A level line above marked the rim of the plateau. Sand began to show in the little lava pits. On and upward toiled the cavalcade, still very slowly advancing. At last Yaqui reached the rim. He stood with his hand on Blanco Diablo; and both were silhouetted against the sky. That was the outlook for a Yaqui. And his great



That Was the Outlook for a Yaqui.

horse, dazlingly white in the sunlight, with head wildly and proudly erect, mane and tail flying in the wind, made a magnificent picture. The others toiled on and upward, and at last Gale led Blanco Sol over the rim. Then all looked down the red slope.

But shadows were gathering there and no moving line could be seen.

Yaqui mounted and wheeled Diablo away. The others followed. The Yaqui led them into a zone of craters. The top of the earth seemed to have been blown out in holes from a few rods in width to large craters, some shallow, others deep, and all red as fire. Yaqui circled close to abysses which yawned sheer from a level surface, and he appeared always to be turning upon his course to avoid them.

The plateau had now a considerable dip to the west. Gale marked the slow heave and ripple of the ocean of lava to the south, where high, rounded peaks marked the center of this volcanic region. The uneven nature of the slope westward prevented any extended view, until suddenly the fugitives emerged from a rugged break to come upon a sublime and awe-inspiring spectacle.

They were upon a high point of the western slope of the plateau. It was strange to Gale, and perhaps to the others, to see their guide lead Diablo into a smooth and well-worn trail along the rim of the awful crater. Gale looked down into that red chasm. It resembled an inferno. The dark cliffs upon the opposite side were veiled in blue haze that seemed like smoke. Here Yaqui was at home. He

moved and looked about him as a man coming at last into his own. Gale saw him stop and gaze out over that red-rubbed void to the Gulf.

Gale divined that somewhere along this crater of hell the Yaqui would make his final stand; and one look into his strange, inscrutable eyes made imagination picture a fitting doom for the pursuing Rojas.

CHAPTER XII

The Crater of Hell.

Presently Gale, upon turning a sharp corner, was utterly amazed to see that the split in the lava sloped out and widened into an arroyo. It was so green and soft and beautiful in all its angry, contorted red surrounding that Gale could scarcely credit his sight. Blanco Sol whistled his welcome to the scent of water. Then Gale saw a great hole, a pit in the shiny lava, a dark, cool, shady well. There was evidence of the fact that at flood seasons water had an outlet into the arroyo. The soil appeared to be a fine sand, in which a reddish tinge predominated; and it was abundantly covered with a long grass, still partly green. Mesquites and palo verdes dotted the arroyo and gradually closed in thickets that obstructed the view.

"Shore it all beats me," exclaimed Ladd. "What a place to hole-up in! We could have hid here for a long time. Beldin was shore right about the Indian. An' I can see Rojas' finish somewhere up along that awful hell-hole."

Camp was made on a level spot. Yaqui took the horses to water, and then turned them loose in the arroyo. It was a tired and somber group that sat down to eat. Mercedes was calm, but her great dark eyes burned in her white face. Yaqui watched her. The others looked at her with unspoken pride. Presently Thorne wrapped her in his blankets, and she seemed to fall asleep at once.

Little of Yaqui's purpose or plan could be elicited from him. The rangers and Thorne, however, talked in low tones. It was absolutely impossible for Rojas and his men to reach the waterhole before noon of the next day. And long before that time the fugitives would have decided on a plan of defense.

"What stuns me is that Rojas stuck to our trail," said Thorne, his lined and haggard face expressive of dark passion. "He has followed us into this fearful desert. He'll lose men, horses, perhaps his life. He's only a bandit, and he stands to win no gold. All for a poor little helpless woman—just a woman! I can't understand it."

"Shore—just a woman," replied Ladd, solemnly nodding his head.

Then there was a long silence, during which the men gazed into the fire. Those were cold, hard, grim faces upon which the light flickered.

"Sleep," said Yaqui.

Thorne rolled in his blanket close beside Mercedes. Then one by one the rangers stretched out, feet to the fire. Gale found that he could not sleep. His eyes were weary, but they would not stay shut; his body ached for rest, yet he could not be still. The Yaqui sat like an image carved out of lava. The others lay prone and quiet. Would another night see any of them lie that way, quiet forever? Gale sat up after a while and again watched the fire. Nell's sweet face floated like a wraith in the pale smoke—glowed and flushed and smiled in the embers. Other faces shone there—his sister's—that of his mother. Gale shook off the tender memories. This desolate wilderness with its forbidding silence and its dark promise of hell on the morrow—this was not the place to unnerve oneself with thoughts of love and home.

Toward dawn Gale managed to get some sleep. Then the morning broke with the sun hidden back of the uplift of the plateau. The horses trooped up the arroyo and snorted for water. After a hurried breakfast the packs were hidden in holes in the lava. The saddles were left where they were, and the horses allowed to graze and wander at will. Canteens were filled, a small bag of food was packed, and blankets made into a bundle. Then Yaqui faced the steep ascent of the lava slope.

The trail he followed led up on the right side of the fissure, opposite to the one he had come down. It was a steep climb, and unnumbered as the men were they made but slow progress. At length the rims widened out and the red, smoky crater yawned beneath. Yaqui left the trail and began clambering down over the rough and twisted convolutions of lava which formed the rim. It was with extreme difficulty that the party followed him. The choya was there to hinder passage. Finally the Indian halted upon a narrow bench of flat, smooth lava, and his followers worked with exceeding care and effort down to his position.

At the back of this bench, between bunches of choya, was a niche, a shallow cave with floor lined apparently with mold. Yaqui spread blankets inside, left the canteen and the sack of food, and with a gesture at once humble, yet that of a chief, he invited Mercedes to enter. A few more gestures and fewer words disclosed his plan. In this inaccessible nook Mercedes was to be hidden. The men were to go around upon the opposite rim, and block the trail leading down to the waterhole.

Ladd chose the smallest gun in the party and gave it to Mercedes. "Shore it's best to go the limit on 'bein' ready," he said, simply. "The chances are you'll never need it. But if you do—"

He left off there, and his break was significant. Mercedes answered him

with a fearless and indomitable flash of eyes. Thorne was the only one who showed any shaken nerve. His leaving-taking of his wife was affecting and hurried. Then he and the rangers carefully stepped in the tracks of the Yaqui. He strode on up the trail toward a higher point, where presently his dark figure stood motionless against the sky. The rangers and Thorne selected a deep depression, out of which led several ruts deep enough for cover. Here the men laid down rifles and guns, and, removing their heavy cartridge belts, settled down to wait.

Jim Lash crawled into a little strip of shade and bided the time tranquilly. Ladd was restless and impatient and watchful, every little while rising to look up the far-reaching slope, and then to the right, where Yaqui's dark figure stood out from a high point of the rim. Thorne grew silent, and seemed consumed by a slow, sullen rage. Gale was neither calm nor free of a gnawing suspense nor of a waiting wrath. But as best he could he put the pending action out of mind.

It came over him all of a sudden that he had not grasped the stupendous nature of this desert setting. There was the measureless red slope, its lower ridges finally sinking into white sand dunes toward the blue sea. The cold, sparkling light, the white sun, the deep azure of sky, the feeling of boundless expanse all around him—these meant high altitude. Southward the barren red simply merged into distance. The field of craters rose in high, dark wheels toward the dominating peaks. When Gale withdrew his gaze from the magnitude of these spaces and heights the crater beneath him seemed dwarfed. Yet while he gazed it spread and deepened and multiplied its ragged lines. No, he could not grasp the meaning of size or distance here. There was too much to stun the sight. But the mood in which nature had created this convulsed world seized hold upon him.

(Continued next week)

WHEN EVERY MOVE HURTS

Lame every morning, achy and stiff all day, worse when it's damp or chilly? Suspect your kidneys and try the remedy your neighbors use. Ask your neighbor?

Mrs. Carrie Russell, 200 W. Pitt St., Bedford, says: "A cold several years ago, started kidney trouble and I surely had a time with it back, for there was a constant bearing-down pain across it. When I stooped, I was taken with a sharp stabbing pain across my kidneys and I thought my back would break in two when I straightened again. I had dizzy spells and specks appeared before me. When I got up mornings, I was hardly able to stand, I was so stiff and lame. My kidneys gave me great trouble, for they acted irregularly. We have had Doan's Kidney Pills in the house for years, so I gave them a trial and in a very short while, I was cured entirely. I have been feeling fine ever since."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Russell had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT APPEAL FOR 1923

Appeals from the annual assessment of 1923 will be held in the Commissioners' office in Bedford for the different townships and boroughs as follows: Bedford bor. E. W. Jan. 8, 1923. Bedford bor. W. W. Jan. 8, 1923. Bedford township, Jan. 8, 1923. Bloomfield township, Jan. 8, 1923. Broad Top township, Jan. 8, 1923. Coaldale borough, Jan. 8, 1923. Colerain township, Jan. 8, 1923. Cumberland Valley Jan. 8, 1923. Everett borough Jan. 8, 1923. Harrison township, Jan. 8, 1923. Hopewell borough, Jan. 8, 1923. Hopewell township, Jan. 9, 1923. Hyndman borough, Jan. 9, 1923. Juniata township, Jan. 9, 1923. Kinnell township, Jan. 9, 1923. King township, Jan. 9, 1923. Liberty township, Jan. 9, 1923. Lincoln township, Jan. 9, 1923. Londonderry township, Jan. 9, 1923. Mann township, Jan. 9, 1923. Mann's Choice Borough, Jan. 9, 1923. Monroe township, Jan. 15, 1923. Napier township, Jan. 15, 1923. New Paris borough, Jan. 15, 1923. Pleasantville borough, Jan. 15, 1923. Providence East twp., Jan. 15, 1923. Providence West, twp., Jan. 15, 1923. Rainsburg borough, Jan. 15, 1923. Saxton borough, Jan. 15, 1923. Schellburg borough, Jan. 15, 1923. Snake Spring twp., Jan. 16, 1923. Southampton No. 1, Jan. 16, 1923. Southampton No. 3, Jan. 16, 1923. St. Clairsville borough, Jan. 16, 1923. St. Clair East, Jan. 16, 1923. St. Clair West twp., Jan. 16, 1923. Union township, Jan. 16, 1923. Woodbury borough, Jan. 16, 1923. Woodbury township, Jan. 16, 1923. Woodbury South, Jan. 16, 1923. The County tax will be 9 mills. The State tax will be 4 mills. Attest:

D. M. Bayer, W. H. Mowry, R. A. Stiver, County Commissioners. George R. Shuck, Clerk. Dec. 22—29. Jan. 5.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Schellburg, Pa. for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking house on the second Tuesday of January 1923, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 a. m. W. C. Keyser, Cashier. Dec. 15—22—29.

PREPARING FUEL FOR WINTER USE

Power Saws Enable Farmer to Utilize His Own Wood Lot With Very Little Expense.

GASOLINE ENGINE IS USEFUL

Coal Dealers Are Finding It Difficult to Obtain Sufficient Supply for All Their Customers—Skill-way Saves Time.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) A man, by taking thought, can grow a good tree in a lifetime, but it required all the inscrutable forces in nature's laboratory, working for ages and ages, to make the coal which we now use so generously to run our mills and railroads, to heat our dwellings and drive our ships. By the exercise of care and foresight the farmer can assure himself of a supply of wood, but when the supply of coal is gone it will be gone forever.

Easier to Use Coal. The large amount of labor required in preparing firewood for the stove has kept many farmers from using wood for fuel. It has been much easier to drive in to the nearest coal dealer and draw home a few tons of fuel already prepared for the stove. This winter, with coal touching top prices, the coal dealers are finding it difficult to obtain a supply sufficient for all their customers. Some of these customers must use coal, for the reason that wood is even harder for them to get; but the farmer with a wood lot is not in this class, and he will find it profitable to see how far modern machinery can replace the expensive hand labor in filling the shed with home-grown fuel.

A gasoline engine is a convenient farm-power unit. This machine will furnish the energy for operating the wood-sawing machines and will earn its original price long before it has been worn out. The greater the length in which the wood can be cut and handled the less will be the cost of getting up the fuel supply. A power saw will make a cut much more quickly and economically than a man can make it with an ax. If a good skidway is built so that heavy poles and logs can be rolled up to the table of the saw, it will save a good many minutes with a man-operated crosscut saw or the slower ax. When the wood is being cut for the market it is usually cut into four-foot lengths, but such lengths are not necessary when the object is to get a supply of split wood for the farm kitchen and "chunks" for the big stove or furnace. There is always an element of danger about a saw table that cannot be entirely eliminated by any safety devices yet on the market. The careful farmer will have these devices put on his saw, but he will take the additional precaution of keeping his hands and loose pieces of wood away from the moving saw blade. It never pays



Modern Machinery Reduces Hand Labor in Filling the Woodshed.

the sawyer to be hurried or to shove a stick against the blade without knowing that it is firmly held.

Requires Smaller Crew.

The drag-saw has its greatest efficiency when used upon wood over twelve inches in diameter. It does not require as much power to operate, does not cut as rapidly, and requires a smaller crew to manage than does the circular saw. One advantage possessed by the drag-saw is in the fact that its carriage rests nearly level with the ground, and there is less effort required to raise the wood to a position beneath the saw blade. One man can manage the drag-saw, but he will have to stop the saw while he is clearing away the blocks and getting the logs into position.

GIVE BEES CARE IN AUTUMN

After Extracting Honey Beekeeper Should Watch Closely and Replace Poor Queens.

The beekeeper often loses interest in his apiculture as soon as the honey has been extracted in the fall. That's often the time bees should be watched carefully, for they frequently need a new queen in late summer and early fall. Now is the time to look after the queens. Poor queens are occasionally supplied during the active season, and in such cases they must be replaced immediately after the honey crop is harvested.



Number Ten is the Best Blood Purifier made.

A Fifty-cent bottle contains a two months treatment and spring is the best time to use it.

Ed. D. Heckerman
 The Druggist Bedford, Pa.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

By Making Your Old Clothing Serviceable

FOOTER'S-CLEANERS and DYERS

CUMBERLAND MARYLAND

Agency, Misses Powell and Bain

We are doing it for thousands of others-why not for you? We believe a trial will convince you.

The hen that lays is the hen that pays, feed Semi-Solid Buttermilk and sell eggs, Unsurpassed feed for hogs.

G. A. Carpenter,
 Agent for Bedford County.

County Phone Manns Choice, Pa.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR BABY WELL, BEDFORD COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Being Afraid

Being afraid is common among children. This is usually due to improper training on the part of parents or others who take care of them.

Even early in life, children are frightened by all kinds of threats and punishments in an attempt to make them behave well. Often mothers and nurses say to children such things as: "If you are not good, I'll call in the doctor and he will give you bad medicine," or "If you are naughty, I'll have the policeman come and get you."

By talking to your child in this way, you encourage him to fear the very people he should learn to trust. How much easier it is, for instance, for a doctor to treat a sick child who believes him to be a friend.

For similar reasons, never put your child in dark closets or cellars to punish him. In this way, you may simply be producing in him an unnecessary fear of darkness. Likewise, do not constantly warn him against possible dangers by saying again and again, "Don't do this, you might hurt yourself." Repeated warnings like this make no impression, but create instead an unnatural timidity and lack of self confidence.

Some children are naturally timid, other children seem to fear nothing; some children shun every dog or cat they pass, others fearlessly run up to them and adopt them as playfellows without ever thinking about any possible harm to themselves. This does not necessarily mean that the child is a coward. He may be very brave about those things that the child who seems much more courageous is actually afraid of doing. For example, he may be brave about having a tooth pulled, or enduring other pains, though he may be utterly cowed by a harsh word or look or even by ordinary sounds or sights.

In this connection, it is important that you thoroughly study your child. Try to get his absolute confidence. Do not laugh at his little fears or be indifferent to them. Meet them with sympathy. The things your child will be afraid of are those things he does not understand. He may be afraid of the dark, without ever having been punished by placing him in darkness. Explain to him that darkness is merely an absence of light. Turn on the lights for a few minutes to show him that everything is the same in night as in daytime.

Thunder is another thing children fear. This, like many other sudden noises, startles them, particularly if they are nervous and high-strung. Make your child look at a storm; show him the beauties of lightning and rain. In this manner, you will teach him the wonders of nature and make him forget his fears.

If you yourself have foolish fears, because of a poor training in your youth, never permit your child to see them. It is your duty to give him advantages that your own father may not have been taught to give you.

Much of the nervousness in adults can be prevented by doing away with the fears of childhood.

Stop suffering with Headache

WHITE CAPS

WILL RELIEVE YOU

25¢ TRIAL SIZE 10¢

The Administrative Department of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association has inaugurated a state-wide drive for a Monthly Workers' Meeting in every school December, the Christmas month, designated as the time to put over the drive. Bedford County Sabbath School Association joins heartily in this movement. Last year's statistics for the county show that twenty-one schools in the county had Monthly Workers' Meetings or a percentage of 12. The importance of lively Monthly Workers' Meetings in each Sunday School cannot be over-stated. It is the open door to new ideas and progress in the American Sunday School, in order to be successful, there must be co-operation and like-mindedness. How is there to be this cooperation and like-mindedness unless the workers come together and earnestly discuss the matters of common interest to all? The Sunday School without a Monthly Workers' Meeting, in the very nature of things, becomes a one man institution. He may be ever so earnest and willing and yet the progress of the school will be measured by his limitations. It is the counsel of all the workers interested that makes for progress and insures success in putting over the plans.

Many a school is not graded and departmentalization not recognized; there has been a complete failure to meet the needs of growing children; all because the school has run on traditional lines and without a discussion by and an interest in the vital problems by all of the workers. The plan of promotion is to give each District credit for the schools reported with a Monthly Workers' Meeting. Each District is then charged with the number of schools without Workers' Meetings. The percentage of gain will be found by dividing the number of schools establishing Workers' Meetings during the month by the number of schools without Workers' Meetings at the beginning of the contest. The District having the highest percentage of gain will be the winner. The districts will be graded. The returns will be received during the first week of January 1923. There is a rising tide of interest in religious education. This interest is everywhere manifested. Most Sunday School workers are willing, at the end of the calendar year to take stock and introduce new plans. The drive then is psychological. Then, too, the drive is in keeping with the Christmas spirit. What better and far-reaching Christmas present can the officers of the Sunday School make than to establish such a meeting and give to the boys and girls the benefits thereof throughout the whole year? The Sunday School leaders are anxious that Bedford County will hold its own with the other counties in the movement that means so much for continuous Sunday School progress—a progress that will vouchsafe the holding and development of our boys and girls in the Sunday School and Church. We cannot turn our backs on such a movement.

Japanese Breakfast.

The usual Japanese breakfast consists of rice, miso soup, pickles and occasionally tea. Tea is always served with miso and is drunk clear, without sugar or cream. Miso soup consists of strips of radishes, seaweed, eggplant, or other vegetable cooked with bean curd and water. The cooking is not continued for a long period, and so few vegetables are used that the soup partakes only slightly of the flavor of the ingredients.

Glass Coffins Used in Russia

Wealthy Russian, buried in glass coffins

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Holidaysburg.—Blair county's commissioners have appointed William Reifsteck jail warden for another term.

Berwick.—With most of their 108 descendants around them, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Lynn, of this place, celebrated their 59th wedding anniversary.

Berwick.—An order for ninety-two coaches for the Long Island railroad has been received by the Berwick plant of the American Car and Foundry company.

Pittsburgh.—H. L. Schlegel, aged 30 years, associated with his father in the oil producing business, drove to Highland Park in his automobile, stepped from his car and fired a bullet into his right temple. He was a veteran of the world war and had been extremely nervous since he was discharged from the army.

State College.—A special "dairy day" feature of the Winter Farmers' Week at the college school of agriculture closed with a banquet attended by more than 100 dairy cattle breeders of the state who had combined with others to present twenty-six pure-bred heifers to the college dairy. In the absence of President Thomas, Dean Watts accepted the gift for the college and Secretary of Agriculture Rasmussen spoke in the future of the dairy industry in Pennsylvania. Recent nutrition developments and the problems of marketing milk were discussed by Professor R. A. Dutcher and Dr. C. L. King.

Connellsville.—Introducing himself as John J. Junk, an honorably discharged sailor, and placing on the night sergeant's desk a bag, which he said contained 106,000 German marks, the man was given lodging at the police station and his "fortune" was locked up until morning. The former service man said he expected to keep the money until it was worth something.

Harrisburg.—Discussion of how much can be inserted in the budget for Pennsylvania's participation in the campaign against the Japanese beetle in southeastern Pennsylvania will be determined this week. Dr. J. G. Sanders, chief of the bureau of plant industry of the state department of agriculture, has returned from Washington, where he has secured a pledge of federal funds to match what Pennsylvania will appropriate. According to Federal and state experts the big fight against the beetle will have to be made in the next year, owing to its appearance in sections close to the large nurseries in the vicinity of Philadelphia and in market gardens.

Harrisburg.—Members of the state commission to locate memorials to Pennsylvania troops on the battlefields of France and Belgium will meet here January to perfect their report to the legislature, and probably will recommend a number of sites.

Altoona.—Lured outside the city, as he was told to help bring an automobile to a garage, Harry Thompson was beaten and robbed of \$92 by three strange men. He was covered with bruises.

Uniontown.—Uniontown will be much more arid than ever before if a "dry" resolution introduced in council is passed. The ordinance provides a heavy fine and imprisonment for any violation of any part of the Woner act. Men or women who are caught with liquor in their possession would be subject to arrest and fine or imprisonment. The measure is planned as a revenue getter to help meet the expenses of the police department.

Pottsville.—Mayor Bearster gave orders that all automobile speeders found violating the 15-mile limit shall be subjected to an investigation of their sanity. With the streets ice-bound, skidding automobiles are injuring many motorists as well as pedestrians and extreme action became necessary. Speeders held up lately in accordance with the mayor's order were unable to give any adequate reasons for their haste.

Altoona.—Coasting into a coal truck, Robert Dilbert, aged 5, fractured his skull and received lacerations of the head and body.

Greensburg.—Members of troop A, state police, will be busy for a week destroying liquor which was confiscated by them in raids throughout Westmoreland county in the last two months. The liquor was stored in the stable and garage at the barracks here. Storage space was at a premium, for the buildings were filled to capacity, so the commanding officers ordered destruction of the liquor. About 5000 cases of beer, more than 200 barrels of liquor and other beverages of more than one-half of 1 per cent variety are being emptied into sewers.

Harrisburg.—The highway department's final contract letting for 1922 will consist of about 60,000 feet of improved highway in Beaver and Mercer counties.

Brookville.—Run down by an automobile on his way from school, Thomas Edward Boll, aged 7, sustained injuries which caused his death.

Lancaster.—The cornerstone of the Odd Fellows' new hall was laid by Charles C. Buckley, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Shickelamy.—The Susquehanna river is frozen over here, the earliest in eighteen years.

Marysville.—Following a fire which virtually destroyed a theatre several weeks ago, this town has formed a fire company and purchased a \$2500 engine.

Harrisburg.—A portrait of Jacob Frye, Jr., the second elective auditor general of Pennsylvania, who served in the '60s, has been offered to the auditor general's department by Mrs. George Brown, of Philadelphia, a granddaughter. It will complete the collection of portraits of elective auditors general which Auditor General Lewis has been gathering. A short time ago it was found four portraits were missing and since that time Richard E. Cochran, of York, a former deputy secretary of the commonwealth, has offered to get a likeness of Thomas E. Cochran, and pictures of Ephraim Banks and Isaac Slecker have been presented.

Pittsburgh.—Investigation of the fire which resulted in two wards of the juvenile court being burned to death has brought "startling disclosures," Coroner McGregor announced. The children were sent to the farm of Raymond Breckle, in Ross township. Howard Lager, a relative of Breckle, is being held on a serious charge made by Marion Drost, aged 16 years, sister of one of the dead children. Fire Marshal Pfaff expressed the belief that the house was fired with gasoline.

Holidaysburg.—Blair county has thousands of dollars' worth of confiscated liquor and does not know what to do with it. The bulk of it is stored in an unused cell in the county jail here and the state police also have a small quantity, of which they would like to dispose, since they have no desire to hold the key to the county's "cellar." District Attorney Patterson says the liquor was locked in the jail because that seemed to be the handiest place. He knows of no court decision on the subject, nor does the law direct what to do with it.

Pittsburgh.—Director of Public Safety W. McCandless tendered his resignation to Mayor Magee, effective December 31.

York.—The York Ministerial Association will co-operate with the Music League in giving sacred concerts every Sunday afternoon this winter.

New Castle.—John Johnson, aged 26 years, a resident of Schenectady, N. Y., a veteran of the world war, holder of several distinguished service medals, was instantly killed here when he fell from a trestle while working for the Shenango Improvement company at New Castle Junction. He is survived by his mother, who resides in Moscow, Russia.

Connellsville.—All business was suspended during the funeral of Rockwell Marietta, first mayor of this city.

Lancaster.—Harry W. Butts, real estate man, was unanimously elected president of the Lancaster Kiwanis Club for the coming year.

Euston.—John T. Dougherty, proprietor of the Centennial Hotel, Stockertown, was killed at the Lackawanna railroad crossing at Belfast, eight miles from here, when the automobile in which he was riding with C. K. Fehr, proprietor of the American Hotel, Nazareth, ran against a freight train on the crossing. Fehr escaped with light injuries. Dougherty was 55 years old.

Pittsburgh.—County detectives are searching for the meanest thief on record in Allegheny county. He entered the Methodist Episcopal Home of the Aged at Dravosburg and stole \$200, the receipts of a benefit entertainment given by the inmates.

Pottsville.—Harry Parr, of Branchdale, brought suit for \$10,000 damages against Harry Davidson and Edward Blasser, of Brockton. It is alleged that a large truck owned by the defendants and containing seventeen men, ran into Parr as he was driving down a state highway two months ago and so seriously injured him that he will be a cripple for life.

Sunbury.—Taken seriously ill with appendicitis while visiting here, Mrs. Mary Brundage, aged 21, of Berwick, died at the Mary M. Parker Hospital.

Pittsburgh.—The inventory of the estate of the late United States Senator Knox, filed here, carries a total of \$1,193,077.52, based on the value of securities at the time of his death. The inventory lists 100,000 Russian rubles, which are appraised at \$350.

New Castle.—Raymond Parker and his wife, Mary Parker, residents of Elkwood city, near here, were found dead in bed in their home by a roomer at the home. A physician was called in and stated that the couple had died as the result of drinking poison homemade liquor, which it is alleged they purchased at a speakeasy. The family formerly resided in Butler, and moved to this place about a year ago.

Bethlehem.—The Lehigh Valley Butchers' Association was formed here by representatives butchers in the soft drink industry. The following officers were elected: President, Frank C. Wenck, Bethlehem; vice president, Frank Pitt, Bethlehem; treasurer, Thomas O. Strohl, Bethlehem; secretary, Warner M. Wimmer, Allentown.

Pittsburgh.—Plans for a grand opera season in Pittsburgh this winter were officially abandoned by the directors of the Pittsburgh section of the United States Grand Opera company. Andreas Dippel, director of the opera company, was in conference with the promoters before the announcement was made.

Brookville.—Trapped on a bridge near here, Louis Valentino, of Summerville, was killed by a train.

Hazleton.—Hereafter no Sunday afternoon or evening entertainments to which admission is charged will be permitted here.

Lock Haven.—Accidentally injured in a hunting camp near here when a shotgun fell and discharged its contents in his left leg, Charles E. Lebo, of Berrysburg, died.

Harrisburg.—Members of the building code commission announced they would complete their work late in January.

WOOD WILL FINISH WORK IN ISLANDS

GENERAL'S DECISION TO REMAIN IN PHILIPPINES AROUSES INTEREST IN CAPITAL

SITUATION MAY BE CRITICAL

Advocates of Immediate Independence Are Active in Washington and Think the Recent Election Was Favorable to Their Cause.

By EDWARD S. CLARK

Washington.—General Wood has made up his mind to stay in the Philippine Islands until his work as governor general is done.

Washington has been curious to learn the real reasons why the general has so decided instead of taking the position as provost of the University of Pennsylvania to which he was elected by the university authorities more than a year ago.

The dispatches on the subject from the Philippines while fairly voluminous give comparatively little definite information concerning the whys and the wherefores. The public word which comes from the islands is to the effect that the legislature and the other governmental machinery in the Philippines have failed to function as was anticipated, and that the situation there is more complicated and perhaps more critical than General Wood expected it would be. Therefore he is to stay until his job is done.

It seems to be easier in Washington to obtain reasons, presumably correct ones, concerning Philippine troubles than it is from island sources. It is true that within the administration circles in Washington specific information is denied, but there are certain things which men here more than guess at and which they believe to be responsible for General Wood's decision not to come home yet awhile.

Organization for Independence.

There is an organization in Washington whose direct effort is to secure independence for the Philippines and apparently to discredit the efforts of the present governor general. The Philippine Commission of Independence prints the Press Bulletin in Washington, an illustrated journal with a claimed circulation of 15,000 copies. This paper, as is announced, on its first page, is sent monthly to "members of congress, prominent citizens and to 12,000 editors of daily and weekly newspapers."

The desire of the commission which edits and publishes the Press Bulletin is of course, immediate independence for the Philippine Islands. It is keeping alive the campaign for such independence and it addresses itself directly to members of congress. For some reason or other, the advocates of immediate independence for the islands think they have a better chance for the fulfillment of their program because of the results of the recent election in the United States.

There is nothing to show on the face of things that, the recently elected members of congress are more favorable to Philippine independence than are the members of the present congress, but the independence commission seemingly believes that what it interprets as the "progressivism" of the newly elected body means a progressivism for a Philippine policy which will give the islands their independence almost out of hand.

It seems to be the general belief in this town that General Wood has found now that not only must he contend with the efforts of the immediate liberty ones in the Philippines, but he must contend also with the renewed efforts of the independence group's representatives in the city of Washington. The general's friends say that he is a two-sided fighter and will have his way or know the reason why.

View of the Administration.

The view of the present administration in Washington concerning immediate Philippine independence is unquestionably the same view as that held by former President Taft when he came back from the completion of his work as governor general of the islands.

It is known definitely that the administration believes the Filipinos are not ripe for independence and that it would be little short of folly to give them that which from the viewpoint stated would result in their losing their liberty quietly either at their own hands or at the hands of some government which has eyes upon the islands and covets them.

It is not to be supposed, of course, that the American government, if it should give the islands independence, would stand back and see another government gobble them up, but the work of protecting an independence which is in no way secure, it is urged, would cost this government a lot of money and it might be necessary shortly to go into the islands again.

Of course there are other viewpoints on the matter here. There has been a strong element in congress for years which has desired that the Philippines be turned loose to shift for themselves.

Much Talking in Senate.

As has been noted from time to time, everybody in Washington expects that the short session of congress will be a talkative one, especially in the senate. Relief is prevalent that the lungs of the strong will be used in attempts to pass this measure and that measure, not by the forces of oratory but by the

consumption of time. For the four-hundredth time should it be said that the senate knows how to talk.

The situation today in the senate is somewhat similar to that which existed in the early part of President Taft's administration. There was a short session on and the President desired that the senate should give sanction before adjournment to the act for reciprocal trade relations with Canada. The senate talked this measure to death and it was necessary to call an extra-session of congress in the spring to secure its enactment into law. Canada later killed the measure.

This year it seems likely that in order to prevent the passage of certain measures, or in order to force the calling of an extra session, there will be let loose a flood of oratory and near oratory which will drown the other sounds which attend a session of the senate.

When Congress Quotes Poetry.

History repeats itself in Washington perhaps oftener than elsewhere. It was not so long ago that the fervid orators of senate and house "raided the canny" to secure gems of rhetoric with which to hold senators and representatives in legislative inaction in order to prevent this bill or that bill from being enacted into law.

Congress knows how to quote poetry and other things when the occasion seems to the individual to justify the use of "The Household Book of Poetry," or "The Best Things From Great Authors," or books of like kind.

Once upon a time Representative Aristosto Appling Wiley of Alabama who was urging congress to erect a monument to Jeremiah O'Brien, patriot of the Revolutionary war, gave his colleagues within the space of five lines, "the white star of peace," "the sweet flower of hope and faith," and "the fires of carnage and death." Then Representative Wiley went quickly from O'Brien "with honors crowded thick upon him" and "the dread summons," and "the rainbow of glory crowning the rich flower of autumn's gold" to a description of Mary Chandler, a maiden of the Revolution, a description as drawn by Solomon of another woman at least a few years before Mary was born:

"She opened her mouth with wisdom and in her tongue was the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness."

Claud Stone's Ebullience.

On another occasion Representative Claud U. Stone of Illinois used prose and poetry in about equal parts in expressing his disapproval of an article written by one William Bayard Hale. Recollection has it that Mr. Stone's disapproval was shared by most men of the time, but it was with something like smiling that the house received the "gun shoddering" and the "bugle calling" of Mr. Stone's address.

The Illinoisan started in with "We are coming, Father Abraham, a hundred thousand strong," and then repeated twenty rhythmic lines ending with "guns a-plum," "winding stream," "clover deep" and "roses creep." Then came "the clouds of Lookout with Joe," and finally, "Night's unfolded banners and the sabres gathered in." It is only proper to say that these ebullitions of another day were not all intended to assume time. Some of the talks were for the set purpose of expediting legislation, but in the main when house and senate get into the field of poeple they remain there to cultivate the lower of delay.

Once on a time Nicholas Longworth of Ohio (who may be the Republican leader in the next house of representatives) felt that he must stop a flood of oratory in order that the house might get down to business. So it was that Mr. Longworth dared the possible anger of a colleague who was drawing on the ancients for all kinds of beautiful, not to say beutifile passages, and rose to say this bluntly:

"We have been patient, Mr. Speaker, but patience has ceased to be a virtue. We must act."

A vote instantly was taken on the matter pending and for once the oratorical "Patience ceases to be a virtue" was effective.

The speeches in the present session of the senate, where unquestionably attempts will be made to delay certain legislation, will in large part be wonders of rhetoric.

Looking Backward

From the standpoint of the fellow who owns a little place in the country, life is real, life is earnest.

It approaches the season when the ure of bathing and fishing and gardening begins to fade; when one looks back on the many happy occasions, the great flood of company, the scores who came to sit and eat and enjoy, and went away filled with happiness.

Truly, it has been a wonderful season. Heaven be thanked that we have so many true friends. We won't see them again until early next summer, and we had 'em just the same. And, for that we are grateful, as we sit in silent retrospect, thinking over and over at the fun we had, idly sorting the unpaid bills.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Not a Bad Guess.

"Why do they raise such big cotton crops now they don't use cotton for 'tose or fabrics for ladies' dresses?" asked Blinks.

"Oh, they need it to make men's all-wool suits out of, probably," replied Blinks.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

800 Ships Enter Mobile Bay.

Statistics of the port of Mobile show that more than 800 vessels entered that harbor last year.

Fiction Story
No. 7

By ANTHONY REIMERT

The pleasant-faced woman who opened the door of the farm-house looked encouraging to Henry. Just the type who fell for any of the stock stories.

"Could you spare a poor man a bite of bread, lady?" Henry asked.

"There's liquor on your breath," said the woman, a little ominously.

Henry was prepared for that. Fiction story Number 7 met the occasion with pleasant-faced women at farm-house doors.

"I know it, lady," Henry whined. "but I got so despit' at times, thinkin' of the old home in Rhode Island, and the dear old mother who looks so much like you, lady."

The woman beamed so pleasantly that it never occurred to Henry that while tramps are specialists in the types of women whom they meet at farm-house doors, the women at farm-house doors are also specialists in tramps.

"Well, come in," she said reluctantly. "There ain't no wood to be chopped, 'ces my husband's gone into town to buy a load, but I guess I can give you a little of breakfast."

A few minutes later Henry's spirits were sensibly revived under the stimulus of coffee, porridge, and bacon and eggs.

"Tell me about this old mother of yours," begged the pleasant-faced woman.

Henry had to pay for his meal. "Oh, lady, she's the finest mother a feller ever had," he began. "One of them dear old ladies up in Rhode Island, you know. She's a saint, that's what my dear old mother is. Never misses church on a Sunday, and always brought me up fit and proper."

"It was craps did it, lady. I got led away by a bad gang in infancy and then I waster steel apples and run away from Sunday school. And by-and-by I took to smokin' and drinkin'."

"I broke me poor old mother's heart, lady. And so when I lost me job, I jest couldn't bear to go home and see her settin' so patient and prayerful in the chimney-corner"—this sounded masterly to Henry—"waitin' for me to reform, and so I beat it."

"Lady, me poor old mother thinks I got a fine job as a travelin' man, and when I got the price of a paper and envelope and a stamp I write to her tellin' her how well I'm doin'. But, lady, we who have fallen know too well the bitter fruits of sin"—another touch which Henry had got from an educated tramp he had once encountered.

"Yes, lady, there's many a dear old mother settin' in her chimney corner wonderin' where is her wandering boy tonight."

"That's true," said the pleasant-faced lady, wiping away a tear. "And you have no hopes in life?"

"Ah, lady, I know too well the fruits of sin now, and if I had a old suit and a pair of boots and a nickel or two to get a job with—"

"I'll see what my husband's got," said the pleasant-faced woman. "You set there till I come back."

She returned presently with a fairly decent looking suit of clothes and a pair of boots. She pressed a dollar bill into Henry's hand.

"Heaven will bless you, lady," Henry began.

"I'm doing it," said the pleasant-faced lady, "because of what you said about many a mother wonderin' where is her wandering boy. My poor, dear Charley—he went away six years ago and I haven't had a line from him. Often and often I wonder, with all a mother's love, where he is."

"Oh, he ain't come to no harm, lady. I guess your Charley'll turn up one of these days, as fresh as paint."

"Heaven grant it!" said the pleasant-faced lady. "A mother's love is everlastin', you know. My poor boy, go back to that old mother of yours, say, 'Mother, I've sinned!'—"

"Ah, lady, lady, you don't know how I'd long to—"

"She will forgive. A mother's heart always goes out to her son."

"If with, lady, I will. God bless you, and then, if my poor Charley never returns, I shall have restored one son to his mother."

The tramp took the hand she offered him and made his way down the pike. At the turn of the road he slapped his thigh.

"Basy, Henry, easy!" he soliloquized winking in the direction of the farm-house. "They always fall for it, that type of dame."

The woman stood at the farm-house door. "I hope Brother Tom won't be mad I gave those clothes away," she said. "Guess I almost believed I was married and had a boy when I was talking about him. They always fall for that tale, those hoboes that come along this way."

Trees From Historic Verdun.

Chestnut trees are to be grown in England from chestnuts picked up in Verdun. Lord Prench, when visiting the camp, picked some up, explaining his intention of planting them in his grounds at home as future monuments to the glory of Verdun. The Verdun municipality has received hundreds of requests from England for chestnuts. Since the municipality is not in Verdun, but in Paris, the requests have been forwarded to M. Proust, the commissary of police, who remains in the town. He has done all he can to satisfy the demand, getting chestnuts and acorns dug out from what were once Vaux and Rouaumont woods and from the public squares of Verdun itself.

QUEEN

Mrs. Amelia Walter has been on the sick list for some time but is able to be out again.

The Christmas services that were held in the Reformed church on Sunday evening was largely attended.

Lulu Walter spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Walter.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Corle and children, Elmina, Kenneth and John all of Johnstown, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Weyant.

Warren Hoenstine who is employed in Philadelphia spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hoenstine.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster McCahan and children, Bobbie and Glenn, spent Christmas with the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. William Leer, of Hollidaysburg.

Willard Knisel who is employed in Pittsburg, spent Christmas with his mother, Mrs. Ada Bice.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Walter and children, were visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Walter of Weyant.

Mrs. Frank Bush and two children of Sproul, spent Christmas at the home of Joseph Bush.

Beulah Hoenstine, of Altoona, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Knipple.

Jesse Weyant is wearing a broad smile of the arrival of the stork leaving a 9 pound baby boy. Mother and baby are doing fine.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudy Crissy spent Christmas with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Crissy, of Mann's Choice.

Harvey Weyandt of Cumberland, Valley spent Christmas with his mother, Mrs. Jacob Emigh.

John Fickes spent Sunday with his friends, Miss Dollie Burket, of Sproul.

Mrs. J. H. Weyant who fell and broke her arm a few weeks ago is improving slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Weyant and little daughter, Sylvia, motored to Roaring Springs on Monday.

Jesse Hoenstine who is employed in the Altoona shops, spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hoenstine.

Wilmer and Melvin Claar who are employed in Altoona spent the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Maberry Claar.

Happy New Year

The earth has swung around the sun, another year has just begun. With health and wealth and joy in store, it comes, I hope, to bless you more than any year that's gone before. I wish you joy, but any chap who thinks he's here just to be happy has missed the reason for his living—life is not getting; life is giving. Life is real, life is earnest, ere old Satan has us furnished, let's bulge in and do our derndest. My middle years are slipping past, grow no younger very fast, and though in bracing winter weather I jump and crack my heels together the hair is falling from my knob and young folks call me Uncle Bob. But though our backs with years are bent, we're not to old yet to repent. This is a time of new beginnings, let's quit our meanness and our sinning. The god who named this month for us, old Janus, was a two-faced cuss. One face looked forward down the tract, the other mug kept looking back. And so, the last day of December, it does no harm if we remember the bitter fruits of sin we've tasted, the precious hours of life we've wasted and how sometimes our self-ness ignored a fellow man's distress. But when the New Year rises snappy let's cut some capers and be happy, let's dance a jig with mam and pappy. This winter time has wrath and rigors, yet cleanses, strengthens and enlivens. Our sins do easily beset us, but we can shake them ere they get us. We have few nobler institutions than this of New Year's resolutions.

BOB ADAMS

SPRING HOPE

Christmas was quietly observed by our citizen—most of them remaining at home for the day.

The Bethel Sunday School treated its scholars to a nice treat on Sunday.

Mrs. Harbaugh and little grandson, of Alum Bank, spent Saturday and Sunday visiting her daughter, Mrs. Mollie Miller at this place.

Roy Hann, wife and family, of Windber, spent over Christmas with William D. Rindgers.

Sewel Way, wife and children, of Fishertown, spent Sunday with Mrs. Ways parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Winegardner.

Some of our folks, attended Christmas exercises at St. Paul's church at Cessna on Xmas evening.

Albert Pensyl was seriously ill several days last week but is better again.

Carl Hinton, wife and two children, of Claysburg, spent Christmas with Mrs. Hinton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Smith.

Elmer Gordon is sawing for Harry Wonders on his saw mill which is located near Helixville.

Robert McQuoron, of Cleveland, Ohio, spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. John Darr at this place.

S. J. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH

Rev. J. Albert Eyer, Pastor
Sunday School 10 A. M. Divine worship 11 A. M. Ordination and installation of teachers and officers of the Sunday school. Sermon by the pastor. No service at 7:30 P. M. At 11 P. M. a "Watch Night Service". A cordial invitation to all.

DUNNING'S CREEK CHARGE

Dec. 31st.
Pleasant Hill Sunday school 9:00. Preaching at 10:00. Catechising at 11:00.

CLASSIFIED ADS

J. W. or William Croyl, general blacksmithing, repair autos, buggies, and wagons, manufacturers of trucks and bus bodies, auto springs special, Bedford. The old Briggs-bill stand, Oct. 13 tf.

FOR RENT—First floor apartment; Steam heat. Jere C. West.

FOR SALE—At your price to quick buyer, soda fountain and 2 pool tables and chairs. 110 Juliana St. 2 ti

U. S. GOVERNMENT UNDERWEAR

2,500,000 pc. New Government Wool Underwear purchased by us to sell to the public direct at 75c EACH. Actual retail value \$2.50 each. All sizes, Shirts 34 to 46—Drawers 30 to 44. Send correct sizes. Pay Post-man on delivery or send us money order. If underwear is not satisfactory, we will refund money promptly upon request. Dept. 24.

Pilgrim Woolen Co., 1476 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Nov. 17 tf.

ELECTION NOTICE

Members of the Friend's Cove Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified to meet in their office at Charlesville on Tuesday, January 9, 1923 at 9 A. M. for the purpose of nominating and electing officers and directors for the ensuing year.

D. H. Wheelstone, Sec. Dec. 22—29 Jan. 5.

Get a Running Start

FOR NEXT YEAR
Join Our Christmas Club NOW

Club has proven more popular every year. "Cannot get along without it," say the members. The best way ever to accumulate a tidy sum for the holiday or any other purpose interest, rent, etc.

Weekly payments to suit all incomes.

JOIN NOW

Hartley Banking Co.

BEDFORD, PA.

Home of Christmas Savings

H. C. Claycomb, D. C.

Pioneer

CHIROPRACTOR

Bedford, Pa.



Women tell their husbands and men tell their wives and friends about the wonders of Chiropractic. It is a highly trained science of adjusting the vertebrae of the spine that impinged nerves may allow vital force to flow freely to impoverished organs and parts. Office Hours—10 to 12 daily, 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Tues., Thurs. and Sat.

FRIEND'S COVE LUTHERAN PASTORATE

Rev. J. A. Brosius, Pastor
St. James Church: Preparatory and Communion Service 10 A. M.
Bortz Church: Preparatory and Communion service 3 P. M.

REFORMED CHARGE

Rev. R. R. Jones, Pastor
Rainsburg: Sunday School at 9:30. Communion Service at 1:30 A. M.
Trinity: Sunday School at 1:30. Communion Service at 2:30 P. M.

Praise Him.

Only praise is due the young man who ostentatiously displays his shanks in a street car. He wants you to know how carefully his mother launders his silk socks.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Attractive Homes

Beautiful home of A. J. Himes on Juliana Heights. Convenient terms. Brick dwelling at 608 S. Richard Street.

William Snell property East Pitt Street
Property Susan Milburn Estate Juliana Street.

Brick double house and stable Lippel estate Penn Street.

Double house Mrs. Margaret Corboy on Penn and Bedford Streets.

House Louis Saupp estate West Pitt street.

Two story brick house occupied by F. E. Kline on East Penn street.

Property of Fletcher Estate on East Pitt street.

Farms

John R. Bergstresser farm near Intertown.

D. B. Kegarise farm near Loysburg.

Berkelie farm near Reynoldsdale. Large number of Morrison Cove farm. Inquire for list.

Heming farm near Bedford.

Caldwell fruit farm.

W. N. Fisher farm in Cumberland Valley

Saupp farm adjacent to Bedford.

George D. Leonard farm near Bedford.

Timber lands, coal lands, bungalows, building lots, factory site, manufacturing business, garage, frame bldgs. Inquire for particulars.

Chevrolet Touring Car, Electric Peanut Aoaster, Victrola for sale at low price.

The Bertram flour and feed mill at Lutzville.

Stable to rent on Simpson street.

Saupp farm for rent.

No. 9 Oliver typewriter, good as new, \$30.

If you wish to purchase, sell or rent, let me be of service to you.

Rush C. Litzinger, Bedford, Pa. Richelieu Building.

100 Per Cent

Whole Wheat Bread

At last you can buy the bread nature meant us to eat—genuine whole wheat bread, made from 100 per cent whole wheat flour—ground by the Enright's Stone Process

ENRIGHT'S "ALL O' THE WHEAT" BREAD.

Contains all the nutriment and health-giving qualities of wheat—nothing better for regulating the diet. We bake it fresh every day and wrap it in paper bearing the above label. Try a loaf.

BEDFORD SANITARY BAKERY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Board of Directors of the Bedford County Trust Co., of Bedford have declared the usual semi-annual 3 per cent dividend No. 9 free of tax, to shareholders of record December 30th., payable January 2nd, 1923.

P. N. Risser, Secy Dec. 15—22—29.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bedford County Trust Company of Bedford, Penna., will be held in its basement auditorium on Tuesday, January 2, 1923 A. M. (Monday, January 1st., being a holiday) between the hours of 10:30 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. for the purpose of electing nineteen Directors to serve for 1923 and to transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

P. N. Risser, Secy. Dec. 15—22—29.

Breaks colds in time safely



A small dosage

brings quick relief to scratchy, irritated throats. Cough eases, phlegm clears away, inflamed tissues are soothed. Now—before a slight cough becomes a serious ailment—break it up with

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY—a syrup for coughs & colds

'His Handicap.

"As I was engaged in the very disagreeable and undignified task of splitting up some hickory knots yesterday," related Jay B. Iden, the poet, "a wayfarer came along and offered to relieve me of the job in return for a pair of my trousers. Unfortunately, I had them on at the time and the reading circle was convening in the house. On that account I was unable to avail myself of his kind offer."—Kansas City Star.

The Richelieu Theatre
BEDFORD, PA.
Our motto: CLEAN PICTURES
PERFECT VENTILATING AND HEATING
NO EYE STRAIN
SHOWS START 7:15 and 9:00 PM. EXCEPT SAT. 7:30 and 10:00 PM.
SHOWING ONLY THE BIG SUPER SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS.
MUSIC ON 10,000 ORCHESTRAL PIPE ORGAN
FINEST EQUIPMENT MONEY CAN BUY

NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAM

MON. TUES. (2 DAYS) JAN. 1—2
Paramount extra special production: "THE DICTATOR" with WALLACE REID and LILA LEE. Packed with thrills and fun and warm romance under tropic skies. Reid's greatest and swiftest-moving picture. Also latest "NEWS" and "KING WINTER". Adults 40c children 20c (with tax) Mattinee 2:30 Monday Adults 22c, Children 10c.

WED. THURS. (2 DAYS) JAN. 3—4
Paramount special production "ONE GLORIOUS DAY" with Will Rogers and Lila Lee. A picture made just for fun! With the happy appeal of Will Rogers and charm of Lila Lee shining thru an hour of gorgeous entertainment. Come and laugh! Also Harold Lloyd Comedy, The Pathe Review and exposing the act of sawing a lady in two. Adults 30c Children 10c.

FRI. SAT. (2 DAYS) JAN. 5—6
Tom Mix in the Fox Super production: "THE FIGHTING STREAK". A thrilling story of the golden west. If you love the great old doors, adventure, thrills and action, we guarantee this to more than please you. Also latest "NEWS" and "Easops Fables". Adults 30c children 15c with tax.

MAPLE GROVE DAIRY FARM
OFFERS FOR SALE

Two registered Holstein cows, 6 and 7 years old, one fresh with calf by her side, other one due to be fresh March 15th, 1923. These cows are heavy and persistent milkers. They are backed by the most popular breeding of the breed.

Two grade Jersey cows, both fresh with heifer calves by their side, sired by registered Guernsey bull, whose dame has a record of 624 No. B. Fat. Sire Lang water Cavalier, one of the greatest bulls of the breed.

Two cows of mixed breeding due to be fresh Jan. 4, 1923.

Several grade Guernsey heifers, one to two years old, bred from heavy producing dames and sired by registered Guernsey sire.

One four unit Hinman milking machine.
One Minnetonna combined churn and butter worker, capacity 80 gallons.

One 5 H. P. steam boiler, one 3 H. P. steam engine in best of condition. 20 ft. 1 and one eight in. line shaft with over head hangers and pulleys.

CHAS. E. CAMPBELL
Bedford, R. D. 5

Two miles north of Cessna.
Claar or Bell phone, Osterburg 10rl.

Be Good to Yourself

You will surprise yourself next Christmas by the tidy sum a Christmas Savings Card in

Hartley Banking Co.

will help you lay by—for yourself—during the new year. This bank first presented the Christmas Saving System in Bedford. Literally hundreds of people in this vicinity, old and young, were started in the saving habit by this simple plan of small, but regular weekly deposits.

Money Goes or Money Grows

TRY OUR CHRISTMAS CLUB NOW

OPEN THIS MONTH

No Charge to Join. Saving is a Habit. Start Now

HARTLEY BANKING CO.
BEDFORD, PA.

HOME OF CHRISTMAS SAVING

Tired of His Condition.

"My husband am a triffest nigger in dis town!" declared Sister Miasma Waters. "He's been a-a-a-sen. ever since we was mar'd, and I sho' wish he'd git over it!"

He Is That.

The man who never did anything is always Johnny-on-the-spot when it comes to telling others how things should be done.